THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Hemphill's new solvent plant. See page 8.

OCTOBER • 1952

VOLUME 12 • NUMBER 12

What are the Advantages of Buying Phillips 66 Hexane?

● SOUND INVESTMENT

No light ends to lose—no heavy residue. You buy only active solvent with a typical boiling range spread of 5° F.

● TOP QUALITY

Rigid solvent specifications prevent contamination—add no foreign tastes or odors to your oil or meal. It's pure, clean, water-white!

● IMPROVED CONTROL

Phillips *66* Hexane has controlled uniformity to minimize your overall operating problems and reduce processing costs.

● ASSURED SUPPLY

Phillips, world's largest hexane producer, maintains a large fleet of solvent tank cars for prompt shipment of your orders.

Write now for complete information on Phillips *66* Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION • BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Business, publication and circulation offices, Hudson, Iowa. Editor, Geo. M. Strayer. Managing Editor, Kent Pellett. Business Manager, Geo. McCulley. Director of Circulation, Delmar C. Cobie.

Advertising representatives: Ewing Hutchison Co., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Vol. 12 — OCTOBER ☆ 1952 — No. 12

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter November 20, 1940, at the postoffice at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Forms close on 25th of month preceding. Subscription price to association members, $2.50 per year; to non-members, $3.00 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, $3.50; other foreign, $4.00.

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Editor's Desk	4
Growers	6
Have We Overexpanded Processing Capacity? — Robert M. Walsh	10
Soybean Oil Meal in the Nutrition of Swine — L. E. Hanson	12
Central Soya Offers New Meal	14
Represents Butler Co.	14
Soya Processing Co. Head Dies	16
U. S. Markets Endangered	17
Central Soya Open House	17
October Crop Report	18
Publications	24
Books	27
New Products and Services	28
Grits and Flakes	30
Washington Digest — Wayne Darrow	34
In the Markets	36
Index to Volume XII	41
Index of Contributors	42

INDUSTRIAL
SCREW ELEVATOR
Designed to handle free-flowing bulk material at a low maintenance and operating cost. Requires less room than bucket elevators. Does not require deep cumbersome pit. Precision machined throughout. Handles materials such as cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal, barley, wheat, rice, etc. All shafts mounted on antifriction bearings - made in ten different styles for various applications. Write engineering department for full details today.
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.
115 W. RAMSEY

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS: President, Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Vice President, Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Edward Tillman, Caruthersville, Mo.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; R. H. Peck, River Canard, Ontario, Canada.

EDITOR'S DESK

An open letter to American Soybean Association members from your director of circulation

Dear Member:

Your secretary, George Strayer, left Sept. 19 on a flying trip to European countries. He went, at his own expense, to talk with buyers and users of soybeans in those countries.

George is worried about the huge shrinkage of exports of our soybeans during the past year. He is fearful of the effect of that shrinkage on soybean prices as paid to the grower over a period of time. While there he hopes to uncover firsthand information that will be helpful to the Association in regaining those markets for you. He feels it is essential that a continued favorable market be maintained among foreign buyers.

Before George left we discussed the fact that our Association actually represents only 1 percent of the growers of soybeans. We are doing the legislative, promotional and educational work for the other 99 percent. Our great need is for more membership among the growers and the handlers of the crop.

So that we might surprise George upon his return . . . and prove to him that we did some work while he was gone . . . I would like to ask a favor of you. It will take only a minute. And it will benefit you as well as us.

Will you get a new member for the Association? Or several new members? So that by Nov. 1 we can double the Association rolls? There are dozens of men in your community who should be members. They may be growers, handlers, landowners, bankers or hired men. But you need only ask them and they will gladly pay $3 for a year's membership, including a subscription to the Soybean Digest. (I am sure you'll agree this publication alone is well worth the price of a year's membership fee.)

Your job is to ask them! Or, if you prefer, send in a gift subscription for one of them and we will send a gift announcement giving you full credit. If you'll do your part it will make it easy for us to get the job done here. Also, it will show George that ASA really does mean something to those of you for whom he has been laboring faithfully the past 12 years.

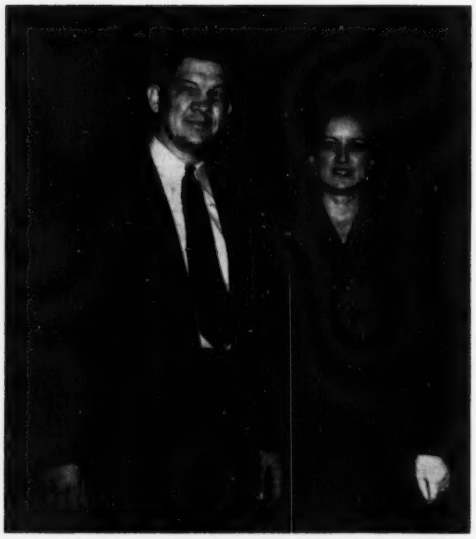
And would you do us another favor? Will you mail to us the names of other men in your community who should be members as well as you. So we may write to them direct concerning membership? Even if you can't send us a new membership, please send us a list of prospects.

I have already written to each one of you asking your help and enclosing the necessary material for your use.

May I hear from you?

Very truly yours,
D. C. COBIE

P. S. Every member get a member . . . you'll benefit doubly if you do!



Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Strayer at the door of the Soybean Digest office in Hudson just before they flew to Europe on a business trip Sept. 18. They planned to visit France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, England and Switzerland. George will discuss the problems of using U. S. soybeans with European processors. He was in Europe in 1949 on an ECA technical assistance trip in company with J. L. Cartter.

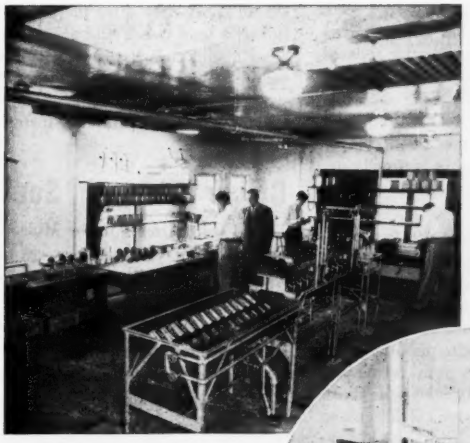
Synthetics Cut into Fat Market

In times of lax markets many things are blamed for the slump. There are about as many reasons for the low prices on soybean oil right now as there are persons dealing in the commodity. Most of them are valid.

Unquestionably one of the factors is the shrinking market for fats and oils in the manufacture of soap. When synthetic detergents came into the picture a few years back it was predicted they would replace soaps in some areas of usage. They apparently have done so. Soybean oil has never gone into soaps in quantity. But it competes with fats which do go into soaps, and when that market dries up, the fats then become available to compete with soybean oil in other markets. Consumption of soap has fallen by six to seven pounds per person per year since 1948.

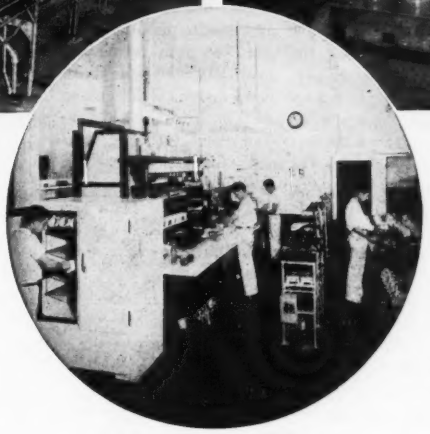
At the same time retail sales of detergents, made principally from petroleum products, have risen by about five pounds per person. The trend has caused some concern among Department of Agricultural officials, because it is seriously affecting markets for both animal fats and vegetable oils which are products of American farms. It is of concern to the soybean industry, for over-supplies of inedible fats and oils always affect prices of edible oils.

Serving The Soybean Industry



The Chicago, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipmen: for refining soybean oils.

The Des Moines, Iowa, laboratory with all the latest equipment for refining oils.



The Oil Refining Department at the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory, with a capacity of 150 refinings daily.

7

Chemical Laboratories to serve you.

- **Chicago, Ill.**
  9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.
- **Des Moines, Iowa**
- **Memphis, Tenn.**
- **Little Rock, Ark.**
- **Blytheville, Ark.**
- **Cairo, Ill.**
- **Clarksdale, Miss.**

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

MAIN OFFICES: 265 SOUTH FRONT ST. MEMPHIS, TENN.

SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OILS — CAKE — MEALS — FEEDS

"Over ONE BILLION dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."

GROWERS

Spray to Dry Weeds

With interest in spray materials for defoliating soybeans running high in recent years there has been a lot of misunderstanding about its use and value.

According to L. F. Williams, University of Missouri soybean research specialist, results of many experiments show that spraying soybeans to defoliate them is economical only when it is necessary to dry up heavy weed growth to combine the beans.

"Results of numerous tests," reports Williams, "indicate it is difficult to eat our cake and have it, too." He cites one set of tests with defoliating sprays applied three weeks before normal bean ripening time.

The defoliating sprays hastened maturity of the beans three days but yields were reduced 25 percent. Spraying two weeks before maturity reduced yields 10 percent and hastened maturity two days. Spraying beans one week before normal maturity date did not reduce the yield or increase maturity to any appreciable extent.

"From these results as well as from many other field tests," says Williams, "it is evident that it is not generally economical to use defoliating sprays on soybeans to hasten maturity of the crop." However, he points out that where heavy weed growth will not permit combining of the mature bean crop, defoliating sprays will pay for themselves by increasing the amount of beans combined and decreasing shattered seed. Williams explains that this is particularly true on heavy gumbo soils in southern Missouri where weed growth is often heavy and the frost date two to three weeks after bean maturity. Without the use of defoliating sprays combining is usually delayed until frost kills the weed growth.

Williams says there are two main types of defoliating materials: dusts and sprays. The first product used to defoliate soybeans was calcium cyanamid, a dust that has been used for a number of years to defoliate cotton. However, calcium cyanamid must be used when the soybean leaves are damp making it difficult to apply. In addition, Williams says results have not been too successful using the material for a soybean defoliant. In some cases the leaves were dropped but the stems remained green. And what was needed is a material that will kill the entire plant as well as weed growth.

The other main type of chemical soybean defoliant is pentachlorophenol, also used as a wood preservative. When properly applied this chemical will dry up both the soybean plant and weeds, he says. Pentachlorphenol is sold by various manufacturers but usually carries the trade name of "Early Frost."

Williams says that in order to avoid possible damage to beans you should spray only after the pods are full size and when the leaves and some of the pods have begun to turn yellow. In all cases, he advises that you follow the directions of the manufacturer of the defoliant material closely.

Clover Worms in South

"Soybean farmers in the Midsouth have had 10 days of real concern and scare," reports Keith J. Bilbrey, Blytheville, Ark., county agent, in Delta Farm Press. "The largest green clover worm infestation in soybeans we ever saw seemed to hit everyone's soybeans at the same time.

"Even though they are light feeders and do not eat the pods, they have been thick enough in some fields to require poisoning. We had found as many as 100 worms per yard of row in some of the beans. The average in this area seemed to be about 35 worms per yard.

"Both toxaphene and DDT seem to give good control.

"We are exceedingly fortunate not to have corn earworm in our soybeans. Mr. Barnes, extension entomologist, advises that there are several counties in Arkansas that have had infestations of these worms. They eat the beans and pods. They are not leaf feeders."

A number of similar reports about caterpillar infestations of soybean fields have come to us from the Midsouth this year. Thomas E. Berry, Jr., Washington County, Ark., agent, says farmers report that army worms have been migrating to the soybean fields.

A circular describing the control of caterpillars attacking soybeans has just been issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

Write for:

Mimeographed Circular No. M-239, "The Control of Caterpillars Attacking Soybeans," by R. R. Walton and C. F. Stiles, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

Growers and Shippers
of
CYPRESS BRAND
QUALITY SEED SOYBEANS

Korean
Adams
Hawkeye
Cypress No. 1
Wabash
Perry
S-100
Ogden

Address All Inquiries to
CYPRESS LAND FARMS CO.
314 Merchants Exchange Bldg. St. Louis 2, Mo.

the Right Road to better packaging

Wherever your fine product goes, you know it's in a premium container when packaged in Chase Topmill—the carefully graded burlap of India's better mills. Chase Topmill combines all three: Good Looks, Strength, and Uniformity! It assures the better protection and acceptance of your product! For more facts on Chase Topmill Burlap, write us. Write us TODAY.

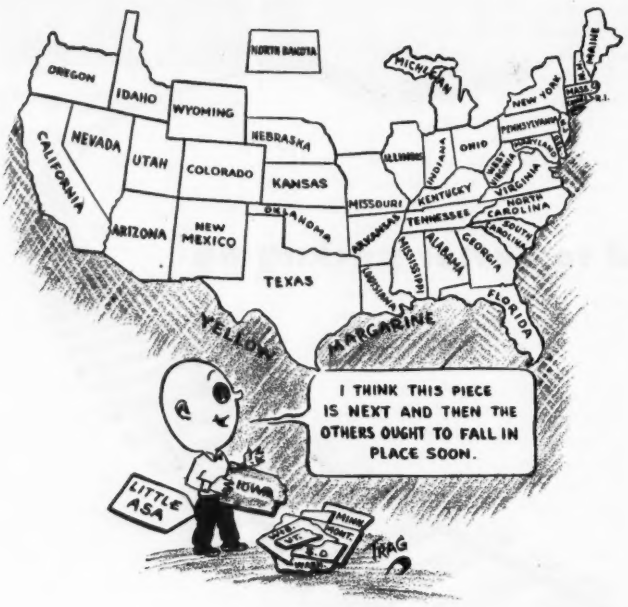
bags for all industry and agriculture

- Topmill burlap bags
- cotton bags of all kinds
- paper and Multiwall bags
- Saxolin open mesh bags
- lined and combined bags, liners and specialties

for Better Bags...Better Buy Chase

CHASE BAG CO. GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 309 WEST JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO 6, ILL.

BOISE • DALLAS • TOLEDO • DENVER • DETROIT • MEMPHIS • BUFFALO • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK • CLEVELAND • MILWAUKEE
PITTSBURGH • KANSAS CITY • LOS ANGELES • MINNEAPOLIS • GOSHEN, IND. • PHILADELPHIA • NEW ORLEANS • ORLANDO, FLA. • SALT LAKE CITY
OKLAHOMA CITY • PORTLAND, ORE. • REIDSVILLE, N. C. • HARLINGEN, TEXAS • CHAGRIN FALLS, O. • WORCESTER, MASS. • CROSSETT, ARK. • SAN FRANCISCO



The Missing Pieces

Illinois Still Leads

Illinois is still by long odds the leading soybean-producing state. Of the state's 102 counties, 41 produced from 1 to almost 4 million bushels in 1951.

This information is included in the recently issued Bureau of Agricultural Economics publication, Soybeans Harvested for Beans, Acreage Yield and Production, 1949-50-51, by Counties for 19 Principal States.

Outside of Illinois there are only 21 counties in the nation that produced 1 million bushels of soybeans last year. Six of these were in Missouri, four in Iowa, three each in Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, and one each in Arkansas and Alabama.

Four Illinois counties grew between 3 and 4 million bushels of soybeans in 1951; six grew between 2 and 3 million bushels; and 31 grew between 1 and 2 million bushels.

Champaign County, Ill., was the nation's leading soybean-producing county in 1951, as it has been for many years. Its production was 3,948,400 bushels, below the 4 million bushels grown in Champaign County in 1950.

Mississippi County, Ark., with 2,896,000 bushels, was the only county outside of Illinois that grew more than 2 million bushels last year.

One county in Alabama grew two-thirds of that state's production in 1951, or 1,022,000 bushels of the 1,584,000 bushels the state produced. That county is Baldwin.

In South Carolina

A circular describing soybean production under South Carolina conditions has been written by H. A. Woodle, leader of agronomy extension work, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.

Ask for Circular 370.

Woodle recommends varieties for hay, grazing or silage and edible varieties as well as seed beans.

He describes proper storage, which is more of a problem in South Carolina than in drier areas, and control of the velvet bean caterpillar which often causes extensive damage to the crop in the South.

—sbd—

THE COVER PICTURE

The Hemphill Soy Products Co., Kennett, Mo., is the owner of a new outdoor solvent plant supplied and erected under the supervision of the V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

This straight solvent plant operates on soybeans and has a capacity of 80 tons of soybeans per 24-hour period. The Series 8 Anderson plant was placed in operation on May 9.

Officers are W. A. Hemphill, president, and William B. Hemphill, vice president. Paul King is superintendent of processing for Hemphill Soy Products.

State 2-0350
Teletype CG283

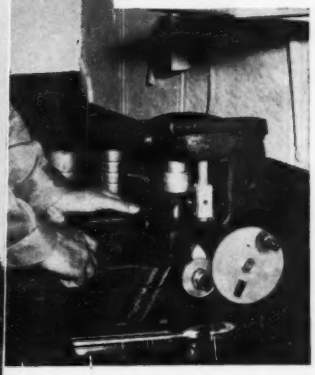
New York
Memphis
Dallas
San Francisco

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

Chicago

BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

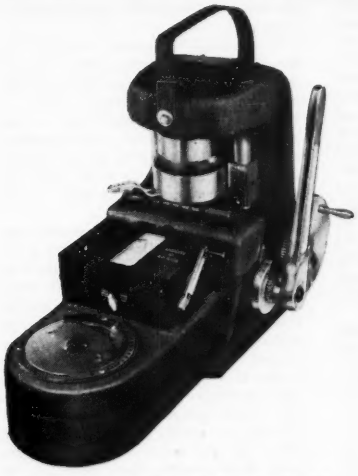
"CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON OUR GRADES CHECKING WITH TERMINALS"



Mr. David W. Crutchfield (pictured here operating a Universal Moisture Tester) of the Crutchfield Grain & Feed Company, Yeoman, Indiana, says:

"I have now used the Universal Moisture Tester for almost two years. We can always depend on our grades checking with the terminals at Chicago."

You, too, can depend on the Universal for moisture percentage readings that check with those of terminal markets, also grain inspection points, and you know, without being told, how mighty important that is.



The Universal is now equipped with larger sample cup for testing larger samples. In most instances tested contents fall out when cup is inverted. Easily adapted to any Universal model.

THE UNIVERSAL MOISTURE TESTER IS *Consistently* ACCURATE

You can test identically the same sample repeatedly and obtain identically the same moisture percentage reading on a dial. Instantly . . . an accurate reading, always.

- The Universal Moisture Tester is speedy, makes complete test in less than a minute.
- Convenient to operate. No bothersome charts or mathematical calculations.
- Operates electrically, yet requires no electrical outlets or batteries. Fully portable.

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS
Against defective parts and faulty workmanship.

LIBERAL Free TRIAL
Write for Literature

New Burrows Catalog
Lists ALL types of equipment, including blowers, shellers, hammermills, mixers, truck hoists, scales, etc. . . . many new, vastly improved items available ONLY from Burrows. WRITE for your FREE copy today.

BURROWS EQUIPMENT COMPANY
1316 D SHERMAN AVE. EVANSTON, ILL.

HAVE WE Overexpanded SOYBEAN PROCESSING CAPACITY?

By ROBERT M. WALSH
Production and Marketing Administration
United States Department of Agriculture

ROBERT M. WALSH

Author, in his talk before the annual convention of the American Soybean Association, said there is a moderate overexpansion of the processing industry.

IN THE 1951-52 CROP year, with the second largest soybean crop on record and a near record crush, approximately 75 percent of the nation's soybean processing capacity was utilized. This estimate is based on the assumption that the monthly capacity for each operating mill is represented by its peak month of operation during the first 10 months of the crop year.

From October 1951 through July 1952, the total crush of soybeans amounted to 212 million bushels. The estimated processing capacity for that period was about 284 million bushels, on the assumption of continuous operation of each mill at its peak monthly rate. If continuous operation at peak load can be assumed for 11 to 11½ months each year, the present annual mill capacity for soybeans may be placed at 310 to 325 million bushels. The crush in the 1950 crop year was 252 million bushels—a record high—and for the 1951 crop year the crush will total almost as much.

Confining our attention to the first ten months of the 1951-52 crushing year, we find that in the two leading soybean states —Illinois and Iowa—73 percent of the estimated processing capacity was utilized. In Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota, 83 to 86 percent of capacity was used. But in Missouri, only about 64 percent was utilized. For states outside the North Central region, principally the cotton producing states, average utilization of soybean processing facilities was approximately 70 percent of the estimated capacity.

Estimates of soybean crushing capacity allow for mixed crushing operations. In the cotton states, for example, only a small number of mills crush soybeans exclusively. A much larger number crush cottonseed, and to a certain extent other oilseeds, in addition to soybeans. It is well-known that capacity for crushing cottonseed is almost twice as large as the crush from the largest crops. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be excess capacity for crushing soybeans in the cotton states.

Production of Soybeans

From the time soybeans were introduced into the United States, the trend in production has been upward. In 1946, and from 1948 onward, annual production has exceeded 200 million bushels. After the record crop of nearly 300 million bushels in 1950, production dropped to around 280 million bushels in 1951, and the anticipated crop for 1952 is 264 million bushels, according to the Aug. 1 crop report. A 264-million-bushel crop would be 6 percent less than last year and 12 percent below the record 1950 crop. Nevertheless, it would be the third largest on record. Planted acreage in 1952 was up 5 percent from 1951. Indicated yields are down, however, from 21.2 bushels per acre to an estimated 19.0. This decrease in production if borne out is of prime concern to the soybean crushing industry. Competition for the available supply of beans will be intensified in the 1952-53 season.

For the five crops 1946 through 1950, 84 percent of the soybeans harvested for beans moved to the mills for processing into oil and meal. The balance was used for seed, feed, and export.

The percentage of the crop crushed has varied during the five-year period from 81 to 87 percent. The largest percentage applies to the smallest crop of the period.

Soybean Oil Mills

During the 1951-52 season there were 190 mills crushing soybeans in the United States: 122 of these mills crushed soybeans only. The other mills processed cottonseed (57), flaxseed (7), corn germs (3), and copra, safflower and sesame (1), in addition to soybeans. Eighty-three or almost half of all the mills were located in the four major producing states (Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana). The mills crushing soybeans only, as would be expected, were concentrated in the heart of the soybean belt. Seventy-eight of the mills in this area processed soybeans only.

Outside the North Central states there were 79 mills processing soybeans. However, in contrast to the above major areas of production, there were only 21 straight soybean processors and 58 mills crushing soybeans and other oilseeds. For the most part, these were cottonseed oil mills which started crushing soybeans after their supply of cottonseed had been exhausted.

A summation of the individual mill capacities on the basis of peak monthly operations gives a 1951-52 monthly capacity of slightly over 28 million bushels (or 30 million bushels when cottonseed mills are operating on soybeans). This is approximately 20 percent higher than the largest monthly crush reported for the industry as a whole by the Bureau of the Census. No one month shows the largest crush for every mill.

The National Soybean Processors Association has stated that solvent process mills should average about 330 processing days per year. That would equal 11 months at the rate assumed here in computing monthly capacity. From experience elsewhere, there seems to be no sufficient reason why screw-press mills should be unable to operate as long a season as solvent mills.

Among the 190 mills processing soybeans, there is one class for which a full season's operation on soybeans cannot be assumed. It embraces 68 mills, with nearly 25 percent of the total monthly capacity, that crush some other oilseed in addition to soybeans. Most mills of this class are cottonseed oil mills, which crush soybeans as a part of a normal season's operation. At full capacity, the record indicates that they would operate on cottonseed between five and six months and on soybeans between six and seven months during the year. Mills crushing more than one variety of oilseed, however, account for on-

Estimated Crushing Capacity of Soybean Oil Mills and Estimated Capacity Utilized, By Areas and States, U. S., 1951-52 Season (1)

State	Number of Soybean Mills						Est. Crushing Capacity 10-Month Basis		Soybeans Crushed 1951-52 Season (1)		Crushing Capacity Utilized
	Total		Pure		Mixed						
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	1,000 Bu.	Percent	1,000 Bu.	Percent	Percent
Central Soybean Producing States											
Illinois	30	16	27	22	3	5	115,925	41	84,999	40	73
Iowa	29	15	27	22	2	3	45,191	16	32,796	16	73
Ohio	14	8	14	12	0	0	27,122	9	22,501	11	83
Indiana	10	5	10	8	0	0	22,984	8	19,754	9	86
Minnesota	6	3	5	4	1	1	10,889	4	9,003	4	83
Missouri	9	4	7	6	2	3	10,482	3	6,738	3	64
Kansas	6	3	5	4	1	1	7,388	3	4,596	2	62
Nebraska	3	2	3	2	0	0	1,810	1	1,556	1	86
Area Total	107	56	98	80	9	13	241,791	85	181,943	86	75
Other Soybean Producing States											
Kentucky	3	2	3	2	0	0	7,470	3	5,434	3	73
Arkansas	10	5	1	1	9	14	6,137*	2	5,385	3	88
N. Carolina	13	7	2	2	11	16	2,497*	1	2,043	1	82
Oklahoma	6	3	1	1	5	7	1,270*	—	785	—	62
Tennessee	6	3	3	2	3	5	5,653*	2	(2)		
Mississippi	13	7	2	2	11	16	4,824*	2	(2)		
Georgia	6	3	1	1	5	7	1,950*	1	(2)		
California	4	2	1	1	3	5	1,513*	1	(2)		
S. Carolina	7	3	0	0	7	10	1,052*	—	(2)		
Va., Florida & Texas	3	2	2	2	1	1	887*	—	(2)		
Alabama	3	2	1	1	2	3	886*	—	(2)		
N.Y., Pa., & Delaware	5	3	4	3	1	2	6,116	2	(2)		
Wisc., N. & S. Dakota	4	2	3	2	1	2	1,961	1	(2)		
Area Total	83	44	24	20	59	87	42,216	15	29,747	14	70
Industry Total	190	100	122	100	68	100	284,007	100	211,690	100	75

(1) October 1951 through July 1952. (2) Information not available.
* Cottonbelt states crushing capacity estimated on 6-month basis in order to allow for crushing of other oilseeds.

ly a small percentage of the soybean crush.

With this minor adjustment we arrive at an annual estimate of processing capacity of 310 million bushels of soybeans on an 11-month basis, or approximately 325 million bushels on an 11½-month basis.

Crushing capacity tends to be concentrated in the North Central soybean states. These states, in the order of their importance, and with estimated crushing capacity on an 11-month basis, are as follows:

State	Estimated Crushing Capacity (11-month basis)	
	Bushels (millions)	Percent of Industry
Illinois	127	41
Iowa	50	16
Ohio	30	9
Indiana	25	8
Minnesota	12	4
Missouri	12	3
Kansas	8	3
Nebraska	2	1
Area Total	266	85

Of the remaining 15 percent of the industry's crushing capacity 12 percent is located in cotton-producing states, and 3 percent is distributed in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Excess Crushing Capacity

In general, there has been a moderate overexpansion of the soybean processing industry relative to the probable size of the soybean crop in the next year or two.

The primary problem of the industry lies in the major production states where over three-fourths of the soybeans in the United States are processed. The four leading states had an excess crushing capacity of about 33 percent in the 1951-52 season. Illinois and Iowa, the two largest processors of soybeans, each had excess capacity of about 37 percent.

The primary reasons, I believe, for overexpansion in the soybean processing industry following World War II are as follows:

1—Anticipation of continued increase in production of soybeans,

2—Strong demand for soybeans products, particularly meal, and

3—Trend toward solvent extraction with individual efforts to improve competitive position in the industry.

Competitive Factors

The extent of overexpansion of the soybean processing industry is not too great perhaps when consideration is given to the fact that mills cannot always operate at peak rates.

However, certain foreseen and unforeseen factors came into play in the 1951 processing year that put a squeeze on processors' margins, particularly for those mills which were not integrated with a mixed-feed business.

Among the foreseen factors was, of course, the continuing expansion of solvent-processing facilities. It had been predicted as far back as the war years that the trend in the direction of solvent processing would eventually result in forcing less efficient mills to fall in line or be forced out.

There were few who could have foreseen, however, the combined effects of an unusually strong demand for protein feeds, relative weakness in the price of soybean oil, and the operation of ceiling prices. The strong demand for protein feeds, together with competition among mills for the limited supply of soybeans, kept soybean prices relatively high. Processors bid up the price of beans even though ceiling prices on products were in effect. Oil prices declined throughout a good part of the 1951-52 marketing season, and with ceiling prices applying a check to rising prices of meal, processing margins were much smaller than in any other year since the war.

Several new soybean mills came into operation during the 1951 season, and several additional mills were in process of expanding or converting to solvent equipment. On the other hand, a half dozen mills or so reported that they were closing down indefinitely or going out of business. Whether these mills will be in operation in the 1952 season is unknown, but they are potentially available.

Essentially the same competitive factors confront the soybean processing industry as the 1952 crushing season opens as were in effect in the season just past. Unless the market situation changes radically, the prospect is for highly competitive processing margins in the 1952 crop year. The soybean processing industry has passed the stage of continually trying to cope with ever-larger soybean crops, and has reached a stage of maturity where competitive forces come strongly into play.

I would like to add a word about the extent to which solvent processing facilities have displaced other types of facilities in soybean processing. Unfortunately, our studies of the soybean processing industry are just getting under way. We believe that solvent facilities at present account for 55 to 60 percent of total facilities. The percentage of the total crush in solvent mills undoubtedly will exceed this level in the 1952-53 crushing season, since on the basis of past experience, solvent mills will be idle less than other mills.

— s b d —

KANSAS STORAGE

—Photo by R. W. Miller, courtesy of Our Paper of Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Co.

The advent of the soybean into the southeastern Kansas territory has made necessary the providing of additional storage and handling at many points. Above are shown the old frame elevator which for many years adequately served the Greeley Cooperative Association and its new 150,000-bushel answer to their problem of what to do with the deluge of beans that now comes their way each fall. Comparable facilities are being provided elsewhere in the area.

Soybean Oil Meal in the Nutrition

By L. E. HANSON

University of Minnesota. Before Tri-State Soybean Processors Conference, Ames, Iowa.

Corn and soybean oil meal make a fine combination—but they must be supplemented for best results.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL is a most important and valuable ingredient in many swine rations. It is important because in total tonnage produced it far exceeds any of the other feed by-products of the processing industries. It is fortunate, since such a large volume of soybean meal is available for feed that it has potentially such a high feeding value.

As a Source of Protein

Well-processed soybean oil meal supplies protein of high quality. Its only serious lack as a protein supplement to grain appears to be in methionine content and this deficiency appears to vary somewhat according to "how well" the soybeans are processed. In protein nutrition studies, whole egg protein is frequently used as a standard because it is utilized more efficiently by the rat than the protein of other foods or feeds. In recent Cornell studies, the addition of a small amount of methionine to soybean meal produced as good gains in pigs as whole egg protein.

The growing pigs' requirement for methionine has been shown to be approximately 0.6 percent of the diet. Cystine, another sulfur-containing amino acid, can be substituted for half of this requirement apparently. Thus, the cystine as well as the methionine content of the feed needs to be considered. Unfortunately, corn, oats, and barley are quite low in methionine (and cystine) in relation to the needs of the pig. Thus the supplements used have to make good this deficiency of the grain proteins.

Dr. A. R. Patton of Colorado A & M College has presented some interesting data recently, pertaining to chicks, to support his recommendation that methionine should be added to broiler rations, especially those based primarily on corn and soybean oil meal. His data showed that different brands of solvent processed soybean meal varied in feeding value and the response obtained when methionine was fed with them. He states, "This and similar trials suggest that methionine might well be added at a low level to broiler feeds as insurance against the unpredictable fluctuations in soybean oil meals."

In Illinois studies with pigs the addition of choline to a corn-soybean meal ration improved the growth rate of the pigs. In later studies the Illinois workers tested the effects of adding choline and methionine, separately and together, to a corn-soybean meal ration. The addition of either choline or methionine gave a significant increase in daily rate of gain. The addition of both choline and methionine produced no faster growth than either one alone.

In further studies at the Illinois Station, with a corn-soybean meal ration for pigs, no benefit was obtained by adding choline to the ration when the ration contained added vitamin B-12. Thus the Illinois workers suggested that vitamin B-12 has a sparing action on choline, and we can thus speculate that B-12 also has a sparing effect on methionine. Studies with chicks have shown that this is true.

In studies at University Farm last winter, we fed pigs a ration composed of corn, soybean oil meal, alfalfa meal, and minerals. The addition of vitamin B-12 to this mixture greatly increased the rate of gain and reduced slightly the feed requirement per pound of gain. However, the addition of methionine did not affect the rate or efficiency of gain. Adding both methionine and vitamin B-12 produced no better results than the addition of B-12 alone. It is now clear that there is an interrelationship between methionine, choline and vitamin B-12 and that to a *limited* extent they can substitute for one another in the ration of pigs.

The farm grains as a group are

# of Swine

quite deficient in the amino acid lysine, in terms of the pig's requirements. *In lysine content soybean oil meal ranks with dried skim milk and meat by-products, being far superior to the other oil meals and the wheat and corn by-product feeds.*

Corn is particularly deficient in tryptophan and oats and barley are only slightly better. Here again we find that soybean meal is superior to many of the commonly used supplemental feeds, being equaled only by linseed meal (among the commonly used feeds) and exceeded only by the fish meals. There is, however, an interesting relationship between niacin and tryptophan which makes it necessary to consider both the vitamin and the amino acid in formulating a suitable ration for a pig.

Studies at Michigan have shown that a corn-soybean oil meal diet is improved for swine when added niacin is fed. In our own studies we have not been able to demonstrate any value from niacin addition to a ration that contained 6.75 percent dry rendered tankage. Soybean oil meal, according to the published figures, is lower in niacin content than tankage or meat scraps.

As a Source of Vitamins

As previously mentioned, soybean meal is deficient in vitamin B-12, and the addition of this vitamin to a pig ration high in soybean meal results in improved growth rate and an increased efficiency in feed utilization. In terms of the pigs' requirement and the vitamin content of the grains, soybean meal does not supply sufficient riboflavin, pantothenic acid, or niacin to balance a corn ration. The same is true, however, for the other oil meals.

Reports from Michigan and Illinois indicate that it is advisable to fortify a corn-soybean meal ration with these three B-complex vitamins. More recently the Purdue Station, on the basis of one experiment, concluded that the addition of riboflavin, niacin or pantothenic acid improved a pig ration that contained fish meal, meat scraps and cottonseed meal, as well as soybean oil meal and a limited amount (3.1 percent) of alfalfa meal. Their ration also contained added vitamin B-12 and aureomycin.

In an experiment conducted last summer with a supplement composed of 46 percent soybean meal, 20 percent dry rendered tankage, 20 percent dehydrated alfalfa meal, 10 percent linseed meal, 2 percent steamed bone meal and 2 percent salt, plus vitamin B-12 and aureomycin, we were not able to demonstrate a need for the addition of the three B vitamins. In this experiment we used 24-pound pigs that were kept on concrete floors from birth to market weights. We repeated this experiment this past winter with pigs that had been on pasture for about six weeks before weaning. The data is not yet completely summarized, but it appears that we obtained approximately the same results as in the first experiment.

My best guess is that the difference in the results obtained by Purdue and in our work is largely due to the higher level of alfalfa used in our rations. This amounted to 6.75 percent of the total ration during the early growth period, or twice the level used in the Purdue experiment. Fortunately, high quality alfalfa meal is an excellent source of riboflavin and pantothenic acid and thus is of considerable value in correcting a lack of these vitamins in a ration based on grain and a high proportion of soybean oil meal.

Recent work, particularly in the field of poultry nutrition, indicates that there are as yet undiscovered "growth factors" which are lacking in a ration based almost exclusively on corn and soybean meal. It is partly for this reason that we recommend the inclusion of some animal by-products in our swine rations, as well as high quality forage and pasture in season. Such factors have been postulated as occurring in fresh, growing grass, whey by-products and in other feeds.

As a Source of Minerals

Soybean oil meal as well as the other oil meals are well-known to be lacking in calcium and to be fairly good sources of phosphorus. Recent extensive studies with pigs at Cornell indicate that a corn, soybean oil meal, alfalfa meal ration is improved considerably by the addition of various trace elements, particularly copper and cobalt. Studies at Ohio and North Dakota indicate that the principal deficiency in this type of ration is cobalt. In the Cornell and North Dakota experiments the addition of meat scraps to the basal ration produced as good results as the addition of trace elements.

Wisconsin studies with a ration composed principally of corn, soybean oil meal, corn gluten meal and alfalfa showed that manganese was deficient in the mixture. When they used another mixture which contained 6 percent tankage and 6 percent linseed meal and 10 percent additional alfalfa meal there was no benefit from the addition of manganese to the ration. The Wisconsin workers demonstrated, too, that high levels of manganese fortification (500 ppm) were definitely toxic to the pigs.

Summary

1—Soybean oil meal is an excellent protein supplement, though it may not supply sufficient methionine in some rations.

2—Rations based on corn and soybean oil meal and a limited amount of alfalfa meal are improved by supplementation with riboflavin, niacin, and pantothenic acid, and vitamin B-12.

3—Rations based on corn and soybean meal are improved by the addition of copper, cobalt and manganese. Of these trace elements, cobalt appears to be the principal limiting element.

4—The more recent data in the field of poultry nutrition shows clearly that a corn-soybean meal diet lacks certain "unknown" growth factors. Therefore a ration for pigs should include other "sources of protein" as a protection against our lack of information.

5—Soybean oil meal can be used safely as the major portion of the supplemental feed used to balance a grain ration for pigs.

—sbd—

SHELL BUYS HYMAN

Shell Chemical Corp., which recently purchased the Denver firm of Julius Hyman & Co., will centralize all of its agricultural chemical activity in Denver. According to J. Oostermeyer, Shell Chemical president, Denver will become the marketing headquarters for all of the firm's agricultural products except fertilizers.

F. W. Hatch has been appointed vice president of Julius Hyman & Co. and manager of the new division. Hatch has long been associated with agricultural chemicals and is personally identified with aldrin and dieldrin which Shell Chemical markets.

Central Soya Offers a New Meal

An entirely new and different soybean oil meal, with far-reaching significance for the feed industry, has just been announced by Central Soya Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind. "Central New Process" meal, as the new product is named, climaxes over a decade of basic research by the company in the field of soya processing. D. W. McMillen, chairman of the board, in his announcement described it as "a new product of tremendous importance to poultry and livestock feeders" and termed it "a definite milestone of progress in soybean research."

Greater availability of protein is perhaps the most important single feature of this new hexane-extracted meal. Central Soya's improved solvent extraction process literally "explodes" the cellular structure inside each soybean flake, releasing the protein and making it more available to digestive action. At the same time an even film of moisture surrounding each flake protects and improves the nutritional values of the protein. Photomicrographs have been made that dramatically illustrate the disruption of cells and the interflowing of the grains of protein. Proof of the increased value of the form and quality of protein has been accumulated in actual feeding tests.

Faster Gains

Chicks fed Central New Process soybean oil meal at McMillen Feed Research made 6 to 8 percent faster gains on 4 to 6 percent less feed per unit of gain than those receiving ordinary hexane-extracted toasted meal in their ration. In other controlled tests at McMillen Feed Research, Central meal produced 34 percent faster gains on 13 percent less feed per unit of gain than Expeller soybean oil meal.

Growth tests at Michigan State College employing low protein, corn-soybean oil meal rations in which an antibiotic was included, demonstrated the increased efficiency to be expected in swine nutrition. Twenty-five-pound pigs fed to market weight using Central New Process soybean oil meal gained 1.68 pounds per day and required only 3.35 pounds of feed per pound of gain. At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, it was found that for growing swine in critical dry-lot tests, rations containing Central New Process soybean oil meal produced gains on 5 to 8 percent less feed per unit of gain than rations containing other hexane-extracted soybean oil meals, according to Central Soya Co.

The growth-promoting value of protein in Central New Process meal has been further emphasized in rat growth tests in which it performed 7 percent better than food grade dried skim milk. In addition to its excellent influence on animal growth, Central New Process meal has given outstanding results in rations for reproduction and lactation, say the manufacturers.

Its Chemistry

While improved quality and availability of protein account for much of the nutritional value of Central New Process meal, certain of its chemical characteristics are important, too, because:

1—100 percent more thiamine (vitamin B-1) content than other soybean oil meals.

2—Increased availability of essential amino acids. Central New Process meal does not possess greater amounts of methionine and cystine than other meals, but feed tests give results normally produced by larger quantities of these two vital amino acids.

3—50 percent more water soluble protein is retained in Central meal because of the protective action in its toasting process.

4—Low urease and anti-trypsin content. Nutritional properties are increased because the controlled steam treatment destroys most urease and anti-trypsin.

Of particular interest to those in the meal trade will be the physical characteristics of the new product. It has a rich, bright, golden color and uniform texture.

The microscopic characteristics of Central New Process meal are also unique. Under the microscope, contents of the cells are more homogeneous in appearance and there is less intercellular space than in other meals. When subjected to controlled lighting conditions it gives an opalescent appearance while ordinary meals are dark and do not transmit light.

Distribution of Central New Process meal is already in progress both through the firm's meal sales department and as an ingredient in the feeds manufactured by the company. According to McMillen, Central New Process is the only soybean meal being used in the complete line of Master Mix feeds and concentrates marketed by McMillen Feed Mills, sales division of Central Soya Co.

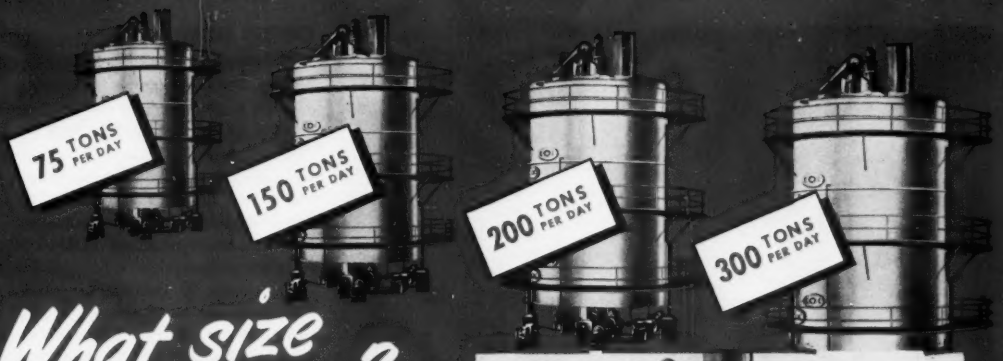
Represents Butler Manufacturing Co.

HAROLD K. HOPPE

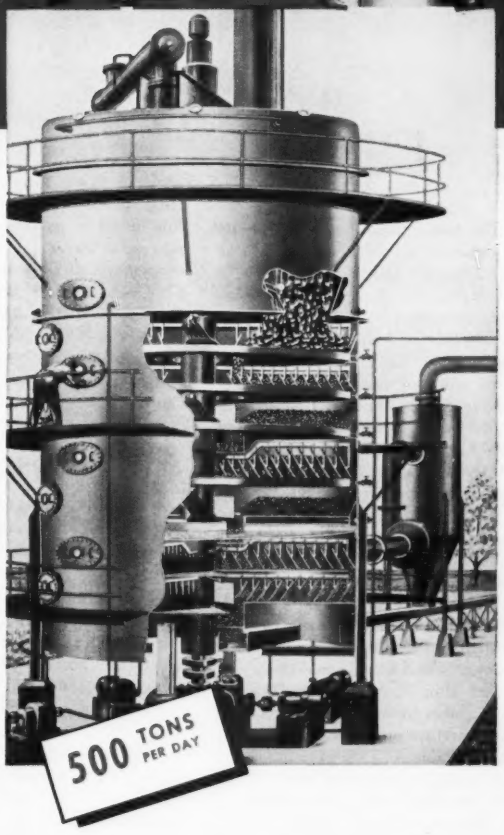
Harold K. Hoppe has been named representative for the Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., it was announced by E. H. Baade, farm equipment division manager.

Hoppe will be responsible for the sale of Butler's farm equipment line in northern Illinois. His responsibility will cover the sale of bolted tanks and a complete line of Butler Blue Ribbon galvanized products, including grain bins, stock tanks, corn cribs and hog feeders.

Hoppe has four years experience as a farm equipment salesman. He is married and makes his home at Davenport, Iowa.



What size please?



BLAW-KNOX ROTOCEL SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT

SHOWS COMPARABLE PRODUCTION ON BOTH COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN!

CHECK THESE TYPICAL OPERATING RESULTS

	COTTONSEED	SOYBEANS
Capacity, T/D	200.0	200.0
Residual Oil, %	0.5	0.4
Solvent Loss, lbs./ton	5.0	6.0
Steam, M-lbs./hr.	6.0	7.8
Electric Power, kw.	170.0	225.0
Cooling Water Make-Up, gpm	20.0	25.0
Operating labor, men/shift	2	2

Plant recommendations submitted without obligation to you. Send us information on: capacity desired, steam pressure, electric current characteristics, cooling water temperature, and proposed plant location.

Another new Blaw-Knox development in this field is a compact 100-ton-per-day PRESSED CAKE PLANT . . . details on request. Address your inquiry to

CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION

BLAW-KNOX CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

PITTSBURGH • TULSA • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • BIRMINGHAM • WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOYA QUEEN OF 1952

VIRGINIA McCORMICK

The first annual Soybean Festival at Gibson City, Ill., July 22-26, was well attended and was very successful, reports V. E. Armstrong of the fair committee.

"We had a livestock tent, merchandise display, dog show, antique auto show, and a carnival; but the unusual feature of our Soybean Festival was a tent which we designated as the 'Soybean Palace'," states Armstrong. "In this tent we had displays of foods made of soybean products."

The food displays were furnished by Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Loma Linda Food Co., Madison Foods and Chicago Dietetic Supply House.

An elaborate display was provided by the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council. It was entitled, "Research and the Miracle Bean."

The film, "Soybeans, the Feature Story," was shown each evening, and free literature on soybean production was available.

A soybean queen was selected and a formal dance was given in her honor. She was Virginia McCormick, a senior in Gibson City Community High School. Old fashioned square dances were held two evenings.

—sbd—

SUEZ CANAL SHIPMENTS

Bulk shipments of soybeans and soybean oil through the Suez Canal during January-June 1952 totaled 213,256 short tons or 7,108,549 bushels soybean equivalent, according to reports from Port Said, states Foreign Crops and Markets. Although second quarter shipments were up sharply from those of the preceding three months, the total combined movement for January-June 1952 was only 54.7 percent of corresponding shipments during the first half of 1951. Bulk soybean shipments during the first half of 1952 made up 154,173 tons (5,139,106 bushels) of the total volume, the remaining quantity representing one 8,862-ton cargo of soybean oil in terms of beans. January-June 1951 soybean and soybean oil shipments were 308,277 tons (11,327,124) and 7,535 tons (1,674,504), respectively.

With the exception of one cargo from Thailand (Ko si Chang Island), all of the soybean cargos (15) originated from the south Manchurian port of Dairen, and all but three were destined for West European ports. It has been reported, however, that a large part of the soybeans moving to the port of Hamburg, Germany, actually are for reshipment to Czechoslovakia and the Eastern Zone of Germany. The single cargo of soybean oil, which passed through the Canal in February of 1952, was enroute from Dairen to Odessa, Russia.

OPENS NEW PLANT

Midwest Burlap & Bag Co., Des Moines, Iowa, announces the opening of its new plant for the manufacture of new burlap and cotton bags.

The carefully planned modern plant is equipped with the newest advanced machinery that employs the latest methods in bag production. Present output is a full carload of bays per day.

Each step in the manufacturing process is under the supervision of experienced operators. Many innovations make possible a finished product typical of Midwest high quality.

Mammoth new presses are in operation, handling color combinations up to six different colors. Color plate cutting is done in the firm's own modernized shop to the customer's order, thus reducing the production time, a saving that is passed on to the customer.

The new operation provides Midwest customers not only with processed and reconditioned burlap and cotton bags, but also with new ones.

Harry Pomerantz, vice president of the parent company, is directing the operation of the manufacturing division.

Soya Processing Co. Head Passes

Herbert H. Heeman, 57, president of the Soya Processing Co. at Wooster, Ohio, died there of a heart attack recently.

Heeman organized the firm in 1939, operating four Anderson Expellers and having storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. In 1943 he constructed an additional 250,000-bushel concrete storage at Wooster, and in 1947 he bought the first Anderson solvent extraction unit. This unit continued in full operation until the late summer of 1951, when failing health caused him to sell the solvent extraction equipment and discontinue the processing of soybeans. In the meantime he had built up storage facilities to over 550,000 bushels.

He started a feed manufacturing company during 1943, acting as its president and general manager until the company was dissolved in 1951.

In the early days of World War II it was through Heeman's strenuous efforts on behalf of the smaller soybean processors that the first government contract was offered to the soybean processing industry.

HERBERT H. HEEMAN

For 35 years before moving to Wooster Heeman was prominent in Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, where he was president of the Lakewood Packard Co.

HIERONYMUS SAYS U. S. MARKETS ENDANGERED

Market outlets of United States soybeans are being endangered by two recent developments—increased world production of fats and oils and the re-entry of Manchurian soybeans into European markets.

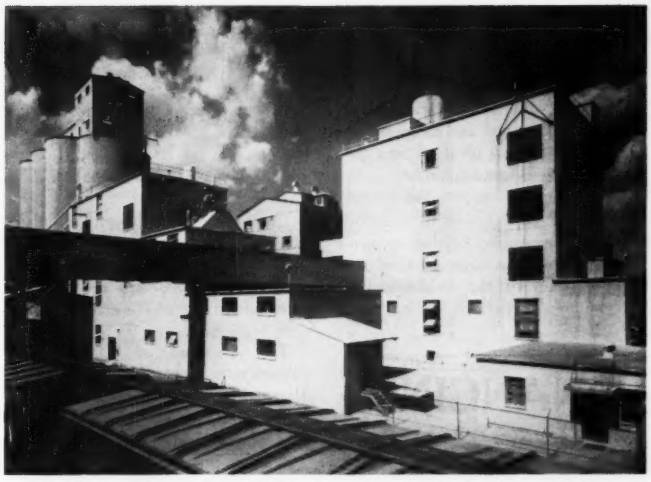
This is the view expressed by T. A. Hieronymus, marketing specialist in the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The rapid growth of our soybean industry from small commercial supplies in 1935 to about 300 million bushels per year has been based on a strong European market during a period of world fats and oils shortage. During 1935-39 our imports of fats and oils exceeded our exports by an average of 960,000 tons a year. In 1951 our exports exceeded our imports by 500,000 tons. This net change of about 1,450,000 tons is just the amount of oil that is produced from a 300-million-bushel crop of soybeans.

After 13 years of shortage, the world per capita production of fats and oils has returned to pre-World War II levels. That will make it increasingly difficult to find markets for our surpluses, Hieronymus believes.

As Manchuria practically disappeared from the export market from 1940 to 1949, we increased production and exports to where we were selling the equivalent of 375,000 tons of oil abroad in 1951. This was 25 percent of our crop, and nearly equal to the Manchurian exports of prewar years.

Now Manchurian exports are coming back; by 1951 they were up to 101,000 tons. Manchurian soybeans, Hieronymus said, are preferred in European markets.



The ultra-modern solvent extraction plant of Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind., houses two extraction units and processes an acre of soybeans per minute. One unit is said to be the largest in the world.

5,000 at Central Soya Open House

Central Soya Co., Inc., marked the completion of a major expansion program climaxing 18 years of progress at its plant in Decatur, Ind., with an open house celebration Sept. 11.

In 1934 the Decatur plant had a small nest of silos and an Expeller plant as its total production facilities. Today, it is a modern, high volume operation producing soybean meal, oil, feed concentrates, and complete feeds. Over 700 Master Mix dealers and other users are serviced from this plant, making it the company's largest production unit.

This most recent expansion program included an ultra-modern solvent extraction plant capable of processing an acre of soybeans per minute, and a 118-foot-high bulk feed building devoted exclusively to bulk handling of concentrates and soybean meal. The new steam power plant, dedicated late last fall, has an output of 2 million pounds of steam and 84,000 kilowatts of electricity daily. Twenty new silos have been added, increasing the storage capacity to 7½ million bushels.

In addition to tours of the entire plant, the day-long celebration featured numerous exhibits of production equipment, and displays of poultry and livestock.

Crude and Refined
Vegetable Oils - *Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil*

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service

PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244 **BROKERS**

CARL H. SMITH GEO. K. DAHLIN HUGH B. ELLSWORTH

Soybean Harvest Is Now in Full Swing

The 1952 soybean crop was maturing ahead of normal and harvest conditions were almost ideal all over the soybean belt in late September.

Harvest began early most places and should be completed in good season if favorable weather continues. In Illinois a large part of the crop was out of the fields in late September—75 percent in an area south of Champaign—and some of that state's localities were expected to complete harvest by Oct. 1. This was 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of most years.

Combining was begun in many other areas.

The crop was in good shape to harvest and to store and most should have no trouble meeting No. 2 grade specifications.

The condition of the crop improved most places during the month. However, severe drought developed or continued in some areas. But any change in yield estimates probably will be on the plus side.

A large part of the crop will be placed in storage in many sections. The amount of course depends on whether growers can get a satisfactory price from the combine.

Conditions on Sept. 1 indicate a production of 276 million bushels, compared with 264 million forecast Aug. 1, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board. This would be about 2 percent below last year and about 8 percent less than the record crop of 299 million bushels produced in 1950. The indicated U. S. yield of 19.8 bushels per acre is well below the 21.2 bushels harvested last year, but is slightly above the 10-year average of 19.4 bushels per acre.

Arkansas

Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, for south central, southeast (Sept. 24): Maturity five to ten days later than normal. Very few early beans in this territory. Yield about 25 percent below 1951. Only two cars delivered graded high in moisture. Considerable drouth damage and also damage from corn ear worms and army worms. Fifteen percent will be held on farms, 20 percent in elevators.

Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, for trade area (Sept. 23): Looks as if we have outstanding big crop coming. Farmers very pleased with prospects. More storage than last year. Maturity about 10 days late. Less than 1 percent harvested. Yield as high if not higher than 1951. Soybeans grading very poor right now due to percentage of green material. Earlier varieties hurt by drought. If farmer nets $2.70 or better, will be very little storage.

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott: Early beans a few days early. Others normal. Total yield somewhat lower than 1951 due to drought damage. Beans will grade mostly No. 2. Considerable damage in some areas by heat and drought. Also some damage by worms. Many beans poisoned once. Twenty-eight to thirty-five percent will be stored.

Illinois

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties (Sept. 23): Maturity at least 10 days early. Seventy-

FINANCING
YOUR SOYBEAN INVENTORY

Warehouse Receipts

by William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc., covering your inventory of Soybeans, Oil and Meal, stored in your own premises provide you with acceptable collateral for your required loan from your own bank.

Information regarding this simple and economical procedure is yours for the asking.

WRITE, WIRE OR 'PHONE US TODAY.

WILLIAM H. BANKS WAREHOUSES, INC.

209 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois

'PHONES: STATE 2-0204 — 0205 — 0206

DIVISION OFFICES: Angola, Ind. . . . San Antonio, Texas . . . St. Louis, Mo. . . . Des Moines, Iowa

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	15.8	18.0	18.0	149	126	126
N. J.	16.9	16.5	19.5	246	330	332
Pa.	15.8	17.0	16.5	435	374	346
Ohio	20.3	19.0	19.5	20,147	21,356	19,520
Ind.	19.8	23.5	21.5	27,718	36,448	31,842
Ill.	22.0	26.0	24.0	74,342	94,562	83,952
Mich.	17.4	20.5	19.0	1,687	2,460	2,204
Wis.	13.5	14.5	14.5	514	638	624
Minn.	15.4	17.5	18.5	9,145	18,848	21,442
Iowa	20.1	21.5	24.0	33,537	32,508	33,144
Mo.	16.8	20.0	19.0	12,438	25,800	32,528
N. Dak.	(1)11.0	13.0	12.5	(1)123	364	350
S. Dak.	14.0	14.5	15.0	349	870	1,305
Nebr.	17.8	22.0	21.0	546	1,276	1,848
Kans.	12.3	14.5	12.0	2,782	5,814	7,500
Del.	12.8	14.5	14.0	604	884	910
Md.	14.1	16.0	16.0	640	1,232	1,168
Va.	15.6	18.0	16.0	1,554	2,988	2,656
W. Va.	14.1	14.5	15.0	19	14	15
N. C.	12.8	16.5	15.0	3,142	4,950	4,545
S. C.	9.2	12.5	12.0	257	1,038	1,224
Ga.	8.4	10.5	8.0	117	220	232
Fla.		18.0	18.0		144	180
Ky.	16.2	19.0	11.0	1,502	2,470	1,496
Tenn.	15.9	17.5	16.0	1,603	3,202	3,248
Ala.	14.4	18.0	17.0	623	1,584	1,496
Miss.	15.0	14.0	14.0	2,508	5,950	6,300
Ark.	16.4	20.5	16.0	4,759	12,444	13,920
La.	13.4	17.5	13.5	416	578	486
Okla.	9.2	13.5	9.0	105	1,040	990
U. S.	19.4	21.2	19.8	202,068	280,512	275,929

(1) Short-time average. Sept. 1 report U. S. Department of Agriculture.

five percent of crop harvested in counties 30 miles south of Champaign; 40 percent in Champaign and counties north. Harvest will take three weeks longer with favorable harvest. Continued showers past week delaying harvest. Total yield at least three bushels higher than August estimate. Looks like one to two bushels below 1951 average. Not over 20 percent will be stored on farm; 40 percent in country elevators. Market shows weakness. Heavy movement should be getting under way unless rains prevent. Farmers well supplied with combines will rush beans in when weather permits. Beans have been dry with green stems slowing down combining operations.

Albert Dimond, Lovington, for Moultrie County (Sept. 22): Maturity week to 10 days ahead of normal. Thirty to forty percent harvested. With good weather should be pretty well wound up this month. Yields spotted, probably a little off compared with August estimate, but slightly better than 1951. Beans excellent for moisture, few weed seeds in some but very good on whole. Will be less storage than for last several years.

Pike Hybrid Corn Co., Pontiac, for north central (Sept. 23): Maturity about week to 10 days ahead of last year. Ten percent harvested. Should complete harvest in two weeks. Beans grading No. 2. Twenty-five percent will be held on farms.

R. W. Weitzer, Valley Farms Co., Carrollton, for west central (Sept. 23): Maturity earlier than normal. Fifty percent harvested. Harvest should be complete by Oct. 15. Total yield 10 percent higher than August estimate; 15 percent lower than 1951. Beans grading No. 2. Ten percent will be held on farm. We sprayed 1600 acres with "Early Frost" and were able to get ceiling price for all beans on those acres.

Gilbert F. Smith, Mahomet, for east central (Sept. 25): Maturity three to five days ahead of normal. Harvest will be completed in seven to ten days if weather holds dry. Total yield about same as 1951. Drought has hastened maturity. Yield may be hurt one to three bushels per acre. Thirty-five percent will be stored.

Indiana

K. E. Beeson, Indiana Corn Growers Association, Lafayette (Sept. 22): Maturity earlier than normal. Harvest just starting. Light frost forecast in north tonight. Almost all soys in central and south out of danger.

J. B. Edmondson, Danville, for south central (Sept. 23): Maturity 10 days ahead of normal. Hawkeyes 75 percent harvested. Lincolns just starting. Everything now points to successful harvest. Total yield fully equal to 1951. Grade practically all No. 2. Some slight damage by drought possible. Weeds scattered in most fields but not serious as in 1951. Fifteen to twenty percent will be held on farms. After listening to lively discussions at American Soybean Association meeting at Lafayette regarding present grading standards I have observed beans coming into elevator. No effort is made by farmers to combine clean whole beans. Scour cleaners have been removed from combines and all weed seed and green stuff goes into truck. Cylinder speeds are ignored so beans are often shamefully mutilated. Since no inducement is offered to produce a product of higher quality no one can blame farmer for giving market what it wants. Shipping weed seed and trash at present rates is somewhat expensive and a bit stupid. But it gets the weed seed off the farm.

Iowa

O. N. LaFollette, LaFollette Label Service, Indianola, for southern (Sept. 22): Maturity advanced compared with normal. Harvest starting on earlier planted fields. Total yield greater than 1951. Soybeans grading No. 2 or better on quality. Dockage due to weed seed. Amount of storage all depends on OPS.

Robert Overton, Rt. 2, Knoxville, for Marion County (Sept. 23): Maturity three to five days ahead of normal. Harvest just ready to start. Yield up 10 percent compared with 1951. Soybeans will grade good. Twenty-five to thirty percent of crop will be held on farms.

Kansas

H. L. Collins, state statistician, Topeka (Sept. 26): Maturity earlier than normal. Harvest just started. Sept. 1 estimate 12 bushels per acre compared with 14.5 yield in 1951. Drought causing some shriveling.

M. W. LeVier, Wichita (Sept. 27): I was on a farm tour earlier this week and found things in a very bad way moisture-wise. Crops will definitely be very short. Beans are making six to eight bushels in Wichita area. Many are already cut and in

THRIFTIEST road to market!

During this harvest season and through the year farmers find farm-to-market roads mighty important. And there is a special kind of farm-to-market road – particularly important to farmers – the steel highways of America's railroads.

It is over these steel highways that most crops reach the nation's widespread markets – more than 1,500,000 carloads of grain alone this year, for example. And over these railroads are assembled and delivered the machinery, the fertilizer, and the other supplies farmers need, and the raw materials and fuel that go into their making. Over these steel highways more tons of freight are moved more miles than by all other means of transportation combined, and at a lower average charge than by any other general transportation service.

And the more these steel highways are used for the nation's freight, the less will be the wear and tear of heavy loads on the public highways, and the lower will be the cost to the taxpayers of building and maintaining them.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

You'll enjoy THE RAILROAD HOUR every Monday evening on NBC.

the elevator. The dry weather had advanced the season so much that I began to see combines in bean fields before I reached Kansas City on Route 24. South of there in Kansas many were already cut and almost all were dry enough. All of which means a very poor yield. The best I have found was at Aliceville where a farmer told me he was getting 19 or 20 bushels per acre. They look better than they are on account of empty pods on almost every stalk.

Kentucky

A. J. Reisz, Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, for western Kentucky, southern Indiana and southern Illinois (Sept. 25): Maturity one week late. Five percent harvested. Soybeans grading fair. Thirty percent will be held on farm.

Louisiana

W. M. Scott, Tallulah, for Louisiana Delta (Sept. 23): Maturity normal. Five to seven percent harvested. Total yield less than 1951. Soybeans will grade No. 3 on early varieties. Some insect damage but no general loss from that source. Fifty to sixty percent of crop will be stored in country elevators and on farm.

Minnesota

Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, for central (Sept. 22): Maturity late. Two percent of crop harvested. We must have killing frost to kill weeds. Soybeans very dry but high dockage. Will store all possibly can of crop due to high percentage of last year's crop sold in 1952. Cannot afford to sell two crops in one year. Look for rapid growth of soybean crop next year. Barley will be big casualty.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central (Sept. 24): Maturity one week ahead of normal. Twenty-five percent of crop harvested. Slight increase in yield compared with earlier estimates. Soybeans grading good. Fifty percent will be held on farms or in elevators. Farmers selling oats to store beans, asking elevators about loans.

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, for south central (Sept. 24): Maturity about normal. None harvested. Harvest to start immediately. Total yield 15 percent over 1951. Thirty percent of crop will be stored.

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, for south central (Sept. 22): Maturity normal. Only a few acres cut. Outlook for harvest good. Weather has been excellent.

Mississippi

H. H. Huddleston, Lamont, for Washington and Bolivar Counties (Sept. 22): Maturity normal. None harvested. Yield prospect from excellent to poor. Much higher yield as compared with 1951 crop. Considerably more will be held on farm than in 1951. We have some acreage of soybeans that will exceed 40 bushels per acre.

Missouri

E. M. Poirot, Golden City, for southwest (Sept. 24): Maturity normal or just a little later. None harvested. Total yield higher than 1951. Soybeans will grade good. Ten to fifteen percent will be held on farm.

J. Ross Fleetwood, Columbia (Sept. 22): Maturity much advanced. Fifteen percent of crop harvested. Yield a little better than month earlier estimate, lower than 1951. Some drought damage and disease in local areas.

O. H. Acom, Wardell, for southeast (Sept. 21): Maturity normal to one week early. Harvest just starting on early beans. Total yield better than month earlier estimate by five bushels. Main crop ready to harvest first part of October. Very little will be stored.

Carver Brown, Laddonia, for northeast (Sept. 25): Maturity 10 days early. Will be 85 percent harvested by Oct. 1 if dry weather continues. Total yield 5 percent under month earlier estimate, 25 percent under 1951. Hot dry weather in July and August decreased yields probably 30 percent. Thirty-five percent will be stored.

Nebraska

Harry E. Wuysel, Fremont Cake & Meal Co., Fremont, for east (Sept. 25): Maturity 10 days early. One percent of crop harvested. Total yield 20 percent greater than 1951. Early beans carrying excessive foreign material. Some hail damage. Fifty percent will be held on farm.

Donald G. Hanway, assistant agronomist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (Sept. 22): Maturity early. Completion of harvest should be early and under good conditions. Total yield higher than earlier estimates. Same yield per acre as 1951 with 50 percent more acres. Soybeans should grade good.

North Carolina

J. Morgan, Morgan Oil and Refining Co., Farmville, for eastern (Sept. 23): Maturity normal. None harvested. Total yield same as 1951. Small percentage will be held on farm.

North Dakota

C. J. Heltemes, Fargo (Sept. 22): Maturity slightly better than normal. Only a few fields harvested so far. Outlook for harvest very good. Light frosts Sept. 18. Not much damage resulted as most beans well advanced. About 10 days of warm weather first half of September sharply advanced maturity.

Ohio

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, for west central (Sept. 24): Maturity little earlier than normal. Combining has only started. Outlook for harvest good although soil plenty damp at this time. Total yield better than month-earlier estimate. About same as 1951. Quality and moisture content good. About 65 percent will be stored.

Lewis C. Saboe, Ohio State University, Columbus (Sept. 24): Maturity in general one week early. Two percent harvested. If weather continues good 80 percent will be harvested by Oct. 15. Soybeans good quality. Drought cut yields generally, and disease in some localities.

Calvin Heilman, Kenton, for Hardin, Wyandot and Marion Counties (Sept. 25): Maturity 10 days earlier than normal. Five percent of crop harvested. Total yield two bushels less than month earlier estimate, four bushels below 1951. Moisture is between 13 and 14 percent. Drouth more severe than it seemed earlier. Too much moisture now. Promoting fall weed growth. Fifty to seventy-five percent will be stored in country elevators.

K. E. Schultz, Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos (Sept 26): Maturity of crop normal. Five percent harvested. Good outlook for harvest. Total yield 5 percent better than 1951. Soybeans have good moisture content, no damage. Percentage to be stored will depend on cash price at time of major movement.

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY

Brokers of Soybean Oil and Proteins
COMPLETE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COVERAGE

105 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: ANDOVER 3-7107

New York **San Francisco** **Buffalo** **Los Angeles** **Seattle**

South Dakota

H. G. Miller & Son, Garden City, for Clark County (Sept. 24): Maturity eight to ten days ahead of normal. Yield eight to ten bushels less than 1951. Drought has decreased yield nearly 40 percent from normal. Forty to fifty percent of crop will be held on farm.

Tennessee

Peter Fredrickson, West Tennessee Soya Mill, Tiptonville, for west Tennessee and southwest Kentucky (Sept. 23): Maturity normal. None harvested, will start Oct. 5. Total yield 105 percent of 1951. Ten percent will be held on farm.

Wisconsin

John P. Dries, Saukville, for southeastern lake shore (Sept. 25): Maturity normal. None harvested. Yield a little better than 1951. Dry weather isn't hurting beans any.

Hilmer B. Schauer, Hartford, for southeast (Sept. 25): Maturity normal. None harvested. Total yield better than last year. Soybeans should grade good. No damage from frost or drought. All soybeans will be held on farm.

Geo. M. Briggs, agronomy building, Madison (Sept. 26): Maturity 100 percent. Ripening up good. No frost except small areas. No visible damage. Small percent will be held on farm.

Ontario

R. H. Peck, River Canard, for southwestern (Sept. 23): Maturity average. About 10 percent harvested to date. Total yield about 115 percent of 1951. Soybeans grading very good. Some losses due to drought and weeds. A few fields of susceptible varieties affected by brown stem rot and stem canker. Sixty percent of crop will be stored.

— s b d —

SHOULD TEST NEW FOODS

New chemicals should be adequately tested before their usage is permitted in human foods, the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., urged in a statement adopted at its 1952 annual meeting July 1 and 2. The Institute is located at Washington, D. C.

"We believe every substance not represented by long usage in human diet should be subject to question as an ingredient in food, and that this question should be resolved by adequate animal experimentation to prove that its use in food does not present a hazard to public health," the Institute's statement read.

"We believe every new substance proposed for use in human food should be subjected to adequate pretesting by the manufacturer or user of the substance and that such pretesting should be required by law.

"We believe the results of animal experimentation in pre-testing new substances proposed for use in food should be reviewed and approved by the Food and Drug Administration before the substance is allowed to be used in food sold to the public. There should be a proper provision for appeal to the courts in case of an arbitrary ruling or unreasonable delay on the part of the Administrator in making a ruling."

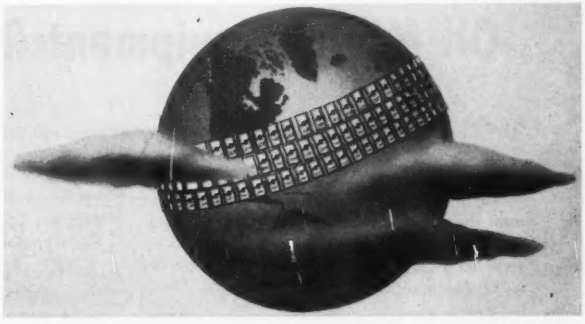
Among proposed chemicals, the use of which is a threat to the vegetable shortening market, are "softeners" in baked goods. Their use was excluded in the bread standards recently adopted by Food and Drug Administration.

— s b d —

ITALIAN IMPORTS

Italian oilseed imports in 1951 totaled 140,093 metric tons, up one-third from 1950, according to Foreign Crops and Markets, publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans were most important at 38,594 tons.



The bags used by processors alone would form a belt three times around the world.

Bags by the Billion

THE soybean industry offers a tremendous market for bags of all kinds.

Soybean processors ALONE used 120 million bags last year, according to our survey. If all these bags were laid end to end, they would circle the world at the equator not once but three times!

Of this number 84 million were burlap; 27.6 million were cotton; and 8.4 million were paper.

But soybean processors are only one customer for bags. Feed manufacturers and dealers use tremendous quantities of them. Most seed beans are handled in bags. (44 percent of the Soybean Digest's producer-readers grow seed for resale.)

Soybean Digest circulation is concentrated in the leading soybean production areas. It is read in 44 of the 48 states, Washington, D. C., and all foreign countries where soybeans are grown. You will find it closely scanned by producers, processors, grain handlers, manufacturers and others interested in soybeans.

Address Inquiries to

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

Hudson, Iowa

ANDERSON

can supply ALL

Oil Milling Equipment Requirements

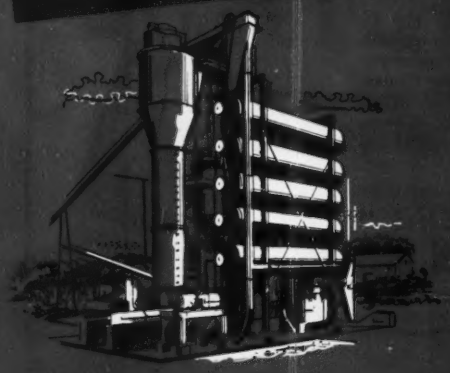
● From one single, thoroughly competent, experienced source you can buy all the equipment you need for your oil mill. This not only means the major types of equipment such as total immersion or basket type solvent plants, Super Duo Twin Motor and High Speed Expellers, but all of the equipment needed right down to motors and conveyors.

And from Anderson you are assured of getting *exactly* the right type of equipment for your plant because Anderson is unbiased since they manufacture all modern types of vegetable oil extraction equipment. In the field of solvent extraction, Anderson can give you a solvent extraction plant or an Exsolex plant combining PreExpellers and Solvent Extraction. The solvent extraction plant can be either total immersion or basket type . . . outdoor or indoor . . . depending upon your requirements.

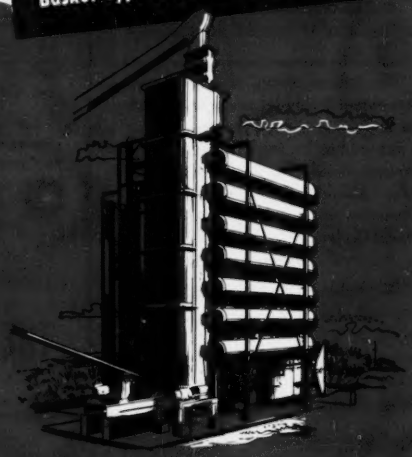
Isn't it common sense to buy equipment from one competent source . . . especially when it's the most economical to operate . . . and most profitable in its results. No matter what you need for your oil mill, write or phone today to Anderson. You'll get a prompt proposal on highest quality equipment from the world's largest supplier.

OIL MILL DIVISION
THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY • 1976 West 96th Street • Cleveland 2, Ohio

Total Immersion SOLVENT PLANTS

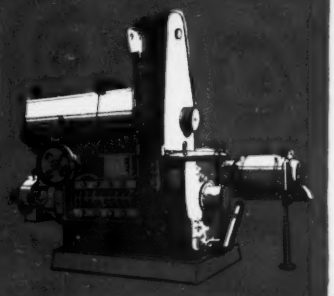


Basket Type SOLVENT PLANTS



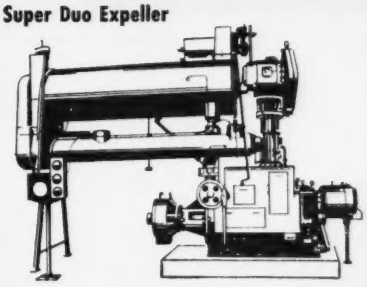
EXSOLEX PLANTS (Combination PreExpellers and Solvent Extraction)

EXPELLERS *Standard* *High Speed* *PreExpeller Types*



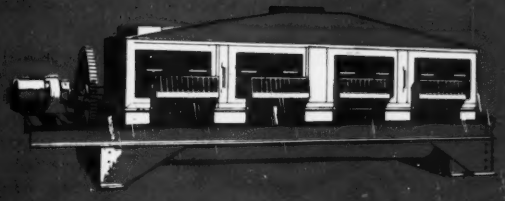
Duo Expeller

Super Duo Expeller

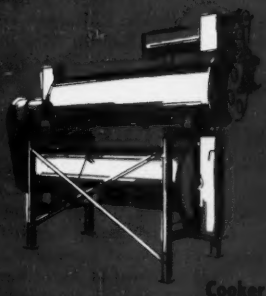


Rod Lion Expeller

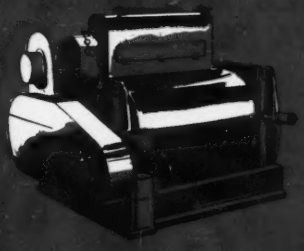
Coke and Meal Cooker



Screening Tanks



Cooker Dryer Unit



Flaking Mill

Double Stack Dryer

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

This 52-page book contains data, description and illustrations of the many types of equipment supplied oil mills by Anderson. Write for your copy today.

ANDERSON

The World's Largest Supplier of Vegetable Oil Extraction Equipment

PUBLICATIONS

Moisture Causes Most Storage Trouble

Moisture is responsible for most storage trouble with soybeans. If moisture is held within safe limits most other problems either disappear or are held to a minimum. This summarizes in a few words the results of six years of study of soybean storage requirements at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The project was set up in 1943 in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was in charge of Leo E. Holman, USDA senior agricultural engineer, and Deane G. Carter of the department of agricultural engineering at the Illinois Station. Seventy farm-type bins and 79,000 bushels of soybeans were involved in the study.

The purposes of the study included:

1—To find the types of buildings best suited for storing soybeans on the farm.

2—To determine the effect of moisture content on grade and other quality changes while stored on farms.

3—To find out what changes take place during storage and how to prevent deterioration.

4—To learn the effect of condition on insect activity and control of insects.

5—To find practical methods for drying or conditioning.

Now Holman and Carter have published a bulletin covering the result of this extensive study.

They state that soybeans need to be drier than corn or wheat to store safely. Soybeans *of 10 percent* moisture or less remained in generally good condition up to four years.

At about 12 percent, market grades held up for nearly three years, but germination and other values declined gradually.

At 13 percent, safe storage was limited to one winter season, from harvest to late spring.

At 14 percent, the safe period was limited to the winter months.

At 15 percent or more, soybeans usually should not be stored in farm-type bins.

Best conditioning of the beans resulted from drying with forced unheated air when air temperatures were above 60°F. and relative humidity below 75 percent.

The kind of materials used in construction of the storage bins, and their conductivity of heat, reflectivity or color had little effect on conditions inside the bins. Insects caused little or no damage if moisture was low enough and the bins were weathertight.

Movement of air inside the bin during the winter months may result in excessive accumulation of moisture in the surface layers of soybeans, which will bring about damage in those layers.

Bins must be made weathertight to prevent damage due to leakage. Care is needed to exclude moisture from metal bins by following manufacturers' directions, joining metal sheets tightly, and caulking where necessary. Wood walls should usually be double. Foundations and floors should be built up enough to avoid damage from ground water.

SOYBEAN STORAGE IN FARM-TYPE BINS. By Leo E. Holman and Deane G. Carter. Bulletin 553. Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

HOW YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR INCOME

The WISE man TODAY does not depend SOLELY upon the "sweat of his brow" to become RICH! He makes EXTRA MONEY in the stock and commodity markets, with the aid of our service!

Any ONE of these great active markets could make you a FORTUNE:
(1) SOYBEANS (2) COTTONSEED OIL (3) WHEAT (4) CORN
(5) OATS (6) COTTON (7) STOCKS. We cover all 7 markets.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Greatly enjoyed your market letters and marvel at your TERRIFIC ACCURACY in both stocks and commodities. Your July 4th, 1951, positive bullish position in stocks and your $3 beans price was sensational." Miami Beach, Fla.— "You boys are SURE WHIZ BANG WHEAT FORECASTERS!" Iowa. — "Your extremely ACCURATE and detailed reports have not only INCREASED MY PROFITS, but have reduced about 99% the amount of work I formerly devoted to my investment program." WEST VA. — "You have been calling the shots—we don't care HOW you do it, just so long as you KEEP on doing it." CALIF. — "I have taken OVER $100,000 PROFIT OUT OF COMMODITY TRADES THE PAST TWO YEARS BECAUSE OF YOUR SERVICE." Kansas. — "Glad to renew for another YEAR. YOU know how LONG I have been with you." CALIF. (Started Dec. 2, 1929—over 22 years ago!)

OUR SERVICE began business Feb. 1, 1928 — now in our 24th year! Now nearing our 2,500th market letter! Our advices are DEFINITE. Letters issued TUESDAY and SATURDAY — you get DEFINITE buying and selling advice EVERY 3rd MARKET DAY!

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED: Return THIS notice with your name and address — and only $1 — for our next 5 market letters. (When you become a regular subscriber, will send you, free, our copyrighted plan: "FROM $400 MARGIN TO POSSIBLY $1,000,000 PROFIT IN NEXT 6 YEARS" — an amazing money-making plan that can be pyramided from a $400 margin start!)

THE $1 TRIAL OFFER FOR NEXT 5 LETTERS, GOOD FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE ONLY

Market Advisory Bureau

Dept. "SOY" — P. O. Box 2106 — Atlanta 1, GA.

Chemicals Offer Market

Potential markets for larger amounts of inedible fats and oils of agricultural origin may be available in the chemical processing industries, according to a report announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From these fats and oils these industries derive chemicals which are used in making a wide variety of products, including lubricants, insecticides, and various types of surface coatings such as those on oilcloth and plastic coated materials. The report describes briefly some of the principal processes on which the potential industrial market for inedible fats and oils appears to depend.

Some new chemicals which offer possibilities for expanded use of inedible fats and oils such as tallow and

FOR SURE RESULTS IN PROCESSING, USE

PENOLA HEXANE!

For more efficient, more economical processing be sure to specify Penola Hexane . . .

Penola Hexane offers *all these important advantages:*

- Purity
- Stability
- Balanced solvency
- Lower vapor pressure
- Narrow boiling range
- Special handling
- Immediate availability

PENOLA OIL COMPANY

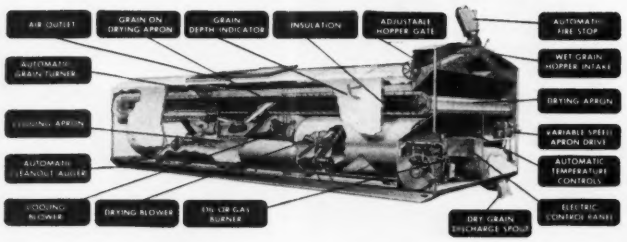
NEW YORK • DETROIT • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS

Penola

FOR EXPERT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—be sure to call the nearest Penola Office for any technical data or assistance you may need regarding *your* processing operations.

...Answers to 5 Frequently-Asked Questions about the New "Model 4"

ARID-AIRE DRYER



What's new about it?

▶ Big increase in capacity, double conveying apron, separate cooling apron, grain turner for more uniform drying and increased efficiency, new style variable-pitch blowers, wet grain intake hopper and dry grain discharge spout now at same end, improved fire resistant insulation and fabrication, simplified and more efficient control system, lower operating cost, numerous mechanical refinements.

What's the new capacity?

▶ "Model 4" gives the elevator 50% to 100% increased capacity, enough to solve the wet grain problem during *peak* as well as normal periods. Capacities based upon average conditions are rated at 500 bushels per hour for small grains, 300 to 400 bushels per hour for shelled corn, soybeans, milo, etc.

What about portability?

▶ Arid-Aire is delivered as a complete "package", ready-to-run. Installation is simple, fast, inexpensive. This is the *one* dryer that can be moved a few feet or cross country without dismantling. Wheel-mounted units are available, too.

What's this new Lease Plan?

▶ Now you can *rent* a new Arid-Aire with an option to buy. If you like it you can buy it at the end of the lease period, getting *full credit* for rental payments made to that date. The balance of the full purchase price can then be financed over a period up to 24 months. In effect, you can now secure an Arid-Aire "on approval", then buy it on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

What about trading in used dryers?

▶ A substantial allowance is given for used Arid-Aire Dryers to customers who wish to trade for newer models. This is possible since used Arid-Aires can be moved and resold without dismantling.

There's lots more to this big story! Send for the fully illustrated "Model 4" Bulletin.

ARID-AIRE DRYERS
3981 Zarthan Avenue
Minneapolis 16, Minnesota

grease have been developed by private and governmental research agencies through various processing methods, according to the report. In general, derivatives of fats and oils have certain characteristics in common, but each one also has certain unique differences which make it more acceptable to certain processors or manufacturers.

This report is based on a marketing survey of the fats and oils processing industries which was carried out in 1950 and 1951 through a research contract with a private consulting chemist.

The report, prepared by the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, covers the first phase of a study of industrial demand for inedible fats and oils of agricultural origin. Special emphasis is being placed on inedible animal fats and oils because, since World War II, their consumption has not kept pace with the increased supply, even at depressed prices.

A copy of this report, MARKETING OF NONDRYING INDUSTRIAL FATS AND OILS AS AFFECTED BY PROCESSING METHODS, may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Miscellaneous

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, third edition. Convenient listing and description of the products and services that American Cyanamid is now offering to industry and agriculture. For copies write American Cyanamid Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

PEPTIZATION OF SOYBEAN MEAL PROTEIN. EFFECT OF METHOD OF DISPERSION AND AGE OF BEANS. By Allan K. Smith, Paul A. Belter and Vernon L. Johnsen. Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. Aug. 1952.

BOOKS

New Book by Ed Dies

E. J. Dies, versatile author who is well known to the soybean industry as former president of the National Soybean Processors Association, has now written Behind the Wall Street Curtain, which has been called "far and away the most fascinating and readable book on the history and workings of the world's financial center."

ED DIES

Dies formerly held a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade and spent nearly 20 years in Chicago's financial district. He is a strong defender of both stock and commodity exchanges as operated under present laws. He looks on Wall Street as a symbol of free enterprise —and of democracy. He wrote the book to dispel popular misconceptions about Wall Street.

At present Dies lives in Washington where he is consultant to the Soya Food Research Council. Probably his book, Soybeans: Gold from the Soil, is best known to soybean people. It still offers a gold mine of information on the history of the industry.

Dies is an honorary life member of the American Soybean Association.

BEHIND THE WALL STREET CURTAIN, by Edward Dies. $2.75. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

New USDA Yearbook

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced publication of the 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture, a 952-page volume entitled "Insects."

The new Yearbook is designed to be a practical aid to farmers and city people in identifying insects, making better use of the helpful ones, and controlling the pests that cause an estimated 4 billion dollars of damage each year.

An outstanding feature of the new Yearbook is a section of 72 color plates of the important insects of the U. S. The drawings depict the life stages of the insects and the damage they do. Opposite the drawings are descriptions and control recommendations. In addition, 8 black-and-white photographs and more than 200 line drawings will help readers identify insects.

Several chapters discuss insecticides and fumigants and their application. The hazards of pesticides, such as harmful residues and toxicity to livestock, make up one chapter: resistance of insects to insecticides is discussed in another.

The second half of the book is devoted to the major pests of people and their homes, cotton, vegetables, fruits, field crops, ornamentals, livestock, trees, and wildlife.

Altogether the 110 articles included in the Yearbook discuss more than 800 insects.

The Yearbook's main distribution is by members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Copies are also for sale at $2.50 by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Facilities in four — *very important* — MIDWEST areas!

Dependable service to the Central States

We pride ourselves on the service which we render to this vast Mid-Continent area. Our trucks are a familiar site on the highways of the midwest and are in your vicinity regularly.

Our buyers are authorized to give you spot cash for your used bags, generally paying the highest market value.

Providing hundreds of customers in the Central States with New Paper Bags and with the highest quality reconditioned and *processed Burlap and Cotton bags is a most important phase of our service.

When you want to sell bags . . . when you want to buy bags . . . call MIDWEST . . . first.

*Includes Sterilizing and Treatment

MIDWEST

BURLAP & BAG COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa

PROCESSORS AND CONVERTERS OF USED BAGS • MANUFACTURERS OF NEW BURLAP, COTTON AND PAPER BAGS

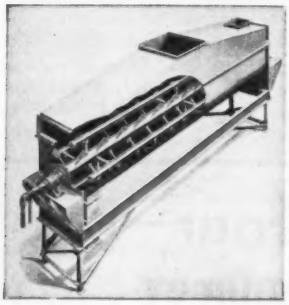
213 THIRD STREET PHONE 2-8355

DES MOINES, IOWA 213 Third St. 2-8355 | KANSAS CITY, MO. 935 Lydia Ave. HA 1334-5115 | MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 1716 First St. N. JU 4638 | WESTVILLE, ILL. N. State Street 7051

Members of the Sanitary Institute of America and the National Bag Dealers Association

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

MONOTUBE DRYER. Economical drying and cooling—and a new means of obtaining by-products and recovering solvents—are three of the functions of the inexpensive, compact new Link-Belt monotube dryer.



The dryer operates on the conduction principle of heat transfer. There are no air currents through the material bed. Dusting is practically eliminated. Materials as light and fluffy as cake flour and cottonseed meal can be dried successfully.

For further information write Soybean Digest 10a, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Book 2413.

OSCILLATING CONVEYORS. A big step forward in the standardization and simplification of conveying equipment, resulting in faster delivery and lower cost to customer, has been announced by Link-Belt Co.

Positive action Flexmount oscillating conveyors in any desired length can now be ordered and built by the purchaser from factory sub-assemblies available from stock. These sub-assemblies are available in 8-inch, 12-inch, and 18-inch trough widths without waiting for special engineering.

For further information write Soybean Digest 10c, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Book No. 2478.

MOISTURE TESTER. The new Cenco Moisture Balance (No. 26675) has been especially designed and built for extremely rapid but accurate determination of moisture in a wide variety of materials. The unit incorporates both weighing and drying components in one housing. It utilizes a new principle of operation in drying the sample by infrared radiation and weighing by a sensitive null-point torsion balance.

It has been used successfully for determining the moisture content of flour, sorghum milo, foundry sands, detergents, popcorn, dirt, hay, rice, oats, dry milk products and sugar beet pulp.

For further information write Soybean Digest 10b, Hudson, Iowa.

ROTARY PUMPS. Foster Pump Works, Inc., has issued a catalog describing the Foster line of "Excelsior" rotary pumps, which are adapted to hundreds of varied types of industries.

With a small, flexible manufacturing organization, special features considered desirable by certain clients can be readily furnished to them. Foster "Excelsior" pumps are said to be truly custom-built pumps on a production basis.

For further information write Soybean Digest 10e, Hudson, Iowa. Ask for Catalog No. 8.

FLOORING MATERIAL. A radical new-type flooring material is announced by United Laboratories. The new product, known as "Latex-O-Crete," is designed to resist the destructive action of chemicals, many oils, food fats and acids, solvents and other items that cause deterioration of floors.

The product may be applied directly over the old surface. No special floor preparation is necessary except thorough cleaning.

For full details write Soybean Digest 10f, Hudson, Iowa.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT. Allis-Chalmers equipment for the process industries is described in a new 24-page bulletin released by the company.

Described is equipment for such chemical unit operations as fluid flow, air-gas handling, size reduction, dry classification and materials handling.

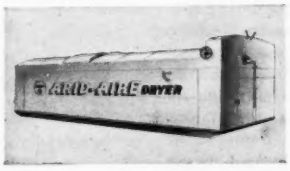
Products covered include: Centrifugal pumps, centrifugal blowers, axial compressors, crushers, grinding and flaking mills, vibrating screens, sifters, rotary kilns, dryers, coolers, drum dryers, blade mills, elevators, V-belts and speed changers.

For a copy of "Allis-Chalmers Equipment for the Process Industries," 25B6177G, write Soybean Digest 10d, Hudson, Iowa.

DUST FILTER BULLETIN. A new illustrated dust filter bulletin No. 528 dealing with all the aspects of dust control as achieved by the Hersey-type dust filter has just been released by the Day Company of Minneapolis, manufacturers of the Day "AC" Dust Filter.

The company feels that this bulletin fills a long felt need in view of the great number of "AC" dust filters now in use throughout this country and in Canada. It presents a practical approach to dust control problems and stresses the advantages of Day "AC" filters with the Hersey principle, which is a continuous-automatic method of cleaning the filter cloth with high pressure reverse jet air. By this method filter shutdowns for cleaning or rapping are eliminated, it is pointed out.

For a copy of Bulletin No. 528 write Soybean Digest 10j, Hudson, Iowa.

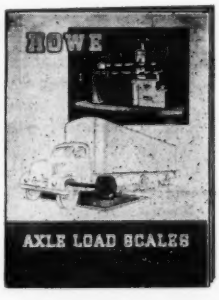


DRYER. "Model 4" is the new Arid-Aire dryer just announced to the grain trade. Operating on the horizontal conveyor-belt principle as do previous models, the new unit marks several major changes.

Most important to grain elevator operators is the 50- to 100-percent increase in capacity. This brings the dryer up to a capacity that will solve the wet-grain problem during *peak* as well as normal periods. Under average conditions capacities are about 500 bushels per hour for small grains, and 300 to 400 bushels per hour for corn, soybeans, etc.

For full details write Soybean Digest 10g, Hudson, Iowa.

AXLE LOAD SCALES. The Howe Scale Co. announces its complete line of modern, heavy-duty axle load scales.



The scales are designed for accurate axle load weighing to comply with state laws and protect commercial carriers from highway stoppages for overloading, unnecessary load transfers and costly fines.

For further information write Soybean Digest 10i, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Form No. 682.

Good News

FOR FEEDERS AND EVERYONE IN THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY

Central New Process

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

this booklet tells the whole story
WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

HERE IS A MIRACLE in meal . . . a new product that produces strikingly better feeding results!

It is a soybean oil meal providing a superior protein. It is *physically*, *chemically* and *nutritionally different* than ordinary soybean oil meal.

IT'S EXPLODED! . . . under controlled conditions employing advanced, modern technology. It is a hexane-extracted meal produced by a new, patented process developed by Central Soya Company. It marks a major advancement in the science of nutrition because it makes soybean oil meal a more valuable ingredient in the production of food.

CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

GRITS and FLAKES... FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has opened a new sales office and warehouse at 650 Murphy Ave. Southwest, Atlanta. The office is managed by J. C. Burkholder and will serve the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina. It will handle soybean oils, fatty acids and similar ADM products.

◆ The A. E. Fleming Co., newly formed Detroit organization, will represent Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in Detroit and the surrounding area. It will warehouse and distribute soybean and other oils, paint vehicles and fatty acids manufactured by ADM.

◆ Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Co. has received a contract from Honeymead Products Co. to install a Rotocel extractor and all necessary equipment for processing 500 tons of soybeans per day at the latter's Mankato, Minn., location. The new facilities will double the capacity of the firm's solvent plant and replace its Expeller operation. Blaw-Knox expects to have the new equipment ready for operation by the end of the year.

◆ *John W. Cripe has been appointed director of sales for Puritan Mills, Inc., Atlanta flour and feed company. Cripe, former manager of the Philip H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., took over his new duties Aug. 1.*

◆ The milling and feed division of Doughboy Industries, Inc., New Richmond, Wis., has announced a new feed and service program designed to help hog raisers get better results through scientific feeding. In charge of the program will be Wayne A. (Art) Greenlee of Bloomer, Wis.

◆ C. R. Veeck has been named milling engineer of the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, manufacturer and distributor of flour mill, feed mill and grain elevator machinery and supplies. He is immediate past president of the Association of Operative Millers.

◆ Paul S. Gerot, 49, has been elected president of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., by the board of directors. Philip W. Pillsbury, former president, was elected chairman of the board, and John S. Pillsbury became honorary chairman. Gerot joined Pillsbury as a salesman in St. Louis in 1927.

◆ *The board of directors of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., has elected Philip F. Sherman as vice president and secretary. He has been with the company since 1944 when he became a member of the legal staff.*

◆ Allen G. Philips, 66, director and former vice president of Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, died Sept. 17 at his home at Eagle River, Wis. He was professor of poultry husbandry at Purdue University for 16 years, joining Allied Mills in 1926. He advanced to the vice presidency and board of directors in 1951.

◆ Edward J. Grimes, 67, a director of Cargill, Inc., and a prominent member of the grain industry, died in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16. He retired as vice chairman of the Cargill board in 1950 after nearly 48 years' service.

◆ Chase Bag Co. has opened a new sales office at 6009 West Broad St., Richmond, Va., and J. A. (Doc) White will supervise sales for the company in the Virginia-Carolina area.

◆ *R. W. Jones has been appointed assistant sales manager for the western region of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., feed and soy division. He has been a sales supervisor in the central region.*

◆ Blaw-Knox Construction Co. has received a contract from Swift & Co. to modernize and expand the latter's soybean processing facilities at Fostoria, Ohio. Old type equipment will be replaced by modern solvent extraction facil-

CANADIAN EXECUTIVES

J. G. CAMPBELL, C. A.

E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board of Canadian Breweries Ltd., announces the following executive appointments at its soybean and malt processing subsidiary, Victory Mills Ltd.: J. G. Campbell, C. A., president; J. C. Henderson, vice president, sales; A. R. Gillespie, vice president, purchasing; G. Abrams, C. A., vice president and treasurer.

— s b d —

ADVANCED BY ADM

JAMES C. KONEN

James C. Konen has been elected an assistant vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., according to an announcement by T. L. Daniels, president.

Konen joined ADM in 1935 as a member of its research staff. He was named research director in charge of the firm's research laboratory in 1943, which post he will continue to hold.

He is a native of Fargo, N. D., and has a master's degree in organic chemistry from North Dakota State College.

MEN LIKE YOU MADE...

Seedburo

Steinlite

400G

THE WORLD'S MOST WIDELY USED MOISTURE TESTER

YOU TOLD US WHAT YOU WANTED

Our progress through the years depended on your help. Three years ago you asked us to make the world's fastest moisture tester even faster to operate. You asked for a method to check Steinlite accuracy in the field. You wanted to test wide varieties of mixed feeds accurately.

CONSTANT RESEARCH ANSWERED YOUR REQUESTS

Our laboratories had already been working on these problems. A built-in thermometer increases speed. Test pads now check accuracy on the spot. Wider moisture range tests everything from 1½% dried feed to 47% high moisture corn. Voltage stabilizer and other electrical improvements maintain accuracy.

NOW BETTER THAN EVER

The 400G offers mechanical improvements for more accurate day-to-day operation. It is the sturdiest, most dependable tester under all conditions. Because the Steinlite 400G is so easy to operate, non-technical help can make accurate, fast tests. Colleges and laboratories use the Steinlite for its accuracy.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 400G?

Thousands have already replaced their old testers with this improved unit. Garden City Exchange bought 7 new Steinlites. Union Equity Cooperative Exchange of Enid bought 49 for their cooperative members. Bob Hink of William's Milling Co. says: "The 400G is the finest tester for on the spot testing."

No matter what tester you're now using, you'll be glad you tried the new Steinlite 400G on 10 days free trial.

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

729 Converse Building

SEEDBURO
THE Blue Master LINE

Chicago 6, Ill.

☐ Please rush my 400G Steinlite for 10 day trial.
☐ Send me more facts about the 400G.

Name_____

Company Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

ities including the Rotocel extractor and related auxiliaries. It is expected that the plant, which will process 200 tons of soybeans per day, will be in operation by early 1953.

◆ The Denver Fire Clay Co., Denver, Colo., has been appointed sales representative for General Mills' soybean oil, fatty acids, and nitrile amine derivatives in the Rocky Mountain western territory.

◆ Negotiations for the sale of the 200-acre Larro Research Farm property of General Mills, Inc., located near Detroit to the Lawrence Institute of Technology in that city have been announced by both parties to the transaction. About 50 employees are engaged in research at the Larro farm pointed toward the development of feeds for more efficient production of farm animals and poultry.

◆ *H. C. Davis, manager of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s paper specialty plant in St. Louis, was recently elected president of the Industrial Bag and Cover Association at its meeting in Homestead, Va.*

◆ Mrs. Posey Blanker Rhea, wife of Isaac T. Rhea, president of Mente & Co., Inc., died unexpectedly on Sept. 4 at Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Rhea had been a vice president and director for many years of this well-known New Orleans bag company.

◆ Benjamin Elsas, former president and board chairman of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills in Atlanta, died Aug. 26 after a five-month illness. He was chairman of Fulton Bag's executive committee at the time of his death.

◆ The 57th annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association will be held May 8-12, 1953, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., according to announcement by W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, Association president. This will be the first time the Association has met on the West Coast.

◆ *J. E. Dicks has been appointed manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill at Blytheville, Ark., succeeding J. L. Gunn, who resigned recently. He has managed Swift mills at Memphis, Tenn., and Greenwood, S. C.*

◆ J. C. Laws, cottonseed and soybean broker, 622 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., announces the association with him of P. A. Laws, his father, and K. L. Overley, who was formerly with the Glidden Co. and H. L. Raclin, Chicago broker. The firm will handle cottonseed and soybean products, oils and meals, peanut oils and meals, coconut oils and soapstock.

◆ James T. Akehurst, Minneapolis; Emerson W. Kaufman, Philadelphia; and Robert S. White, Decatur, Ill., have been elected members of the advisory committee of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Purpose of the committee, which now numbers 15, is to give some of the younger executives a well-rounded knowledge of the firm's operations.

◆ *Bernard M. Kline has been appointed mill superintendent of Honeggers' & Co., Fairbury, Ill., new modern push-button feed mill.*

◆ Production of crude chlorophyll has been started by the Glidden Co. at its flaxseed extraction plant in Buena Park, Calif. The firm is producing chlorophyll from alfalfa through a process developed by Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted organic chemist who is director of research for Glidden's soya products division in Chicago.

◆ Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hughes, Blytheville, Ark., are the parents of a baby daughter named Rosemary. Paul is the former field man for the American Soybean Association, and is now manager of Farmers Soybean Corp. at Blytheville.

JOINS V. D. ANDERSON

DEAN K. BREDESON

Dean K. Bredeson, oil mill executive, has been appointed sales engineer for the oil mill division of the V. D. Anderson Co. Bredeson has an exceptional background which will prove of valuable assistance in his sales work servicing vegetable oil processors.

A former oil mill superintendent for Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., Bredeson has been associated with that company for the past seven years. During that time he served as superintendent and plant manager of the Cargill plant at Savage, Minn., processing soybeans and flax. He has directed the erection and rehabilitation of several oil mills for the company, as well as training of personnel including both Expeller and solvent extraction plants. Immediately prior to joining Anderson he was assistant to the general superintendent in the main offices at Minneapolis with responsibilities relating to safety, insurance, plant appraisals, commitments and engineering.

— s b d —

AUTHOR OF HOG BOOK

Dr. W. N. McMillen, director of feed nutrition of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., corn and soybean processor, is the author of a practical textbook, Hog Profits for Farmers, which has just been published by the Windsor Press division of Popular Mechanics, Chicago.

The book is being distributed exclusively by the Vulcan Service Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala.

After 25 Years Users Continue to Specify

Here's Why: For more than a quarter of a century COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS have been establishing a record as the most economical storage to be bought. Users everywhere invariably specify "COLUMBIAN" when additional storage is needed—or new plants constructed.

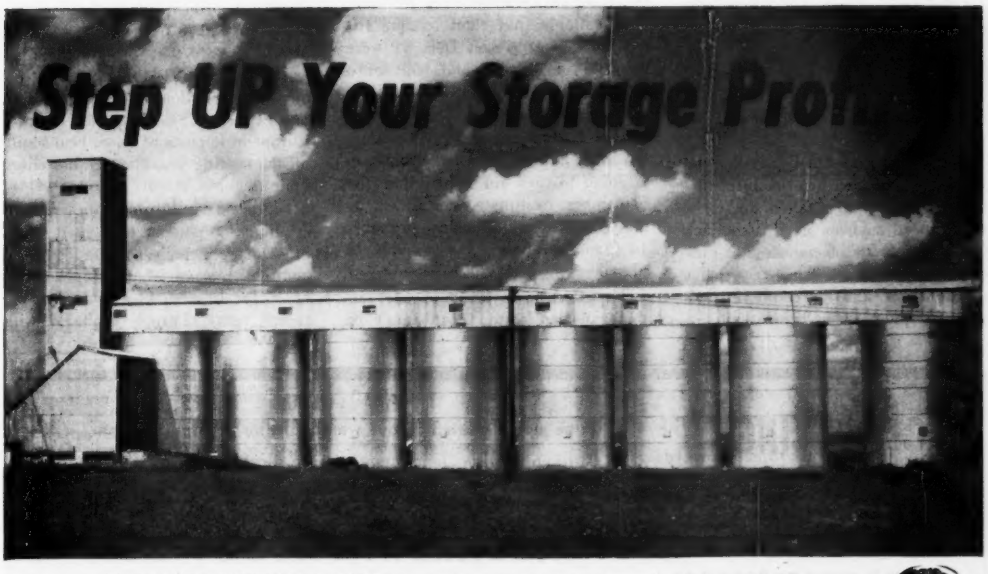
BECAUSE of their minimum investment required and minimum maintenance cost—plus low cost erection due to bolted sectional construction.

BECAUSE COLUMBIAN Storage tanks are FIRE-PROOF . . . WEATHER-PROOF . . . RODENT-PROOF. They never crack or crumble . . . no caulking or patching is required. Ideal for safe, efficient storage and handling of all small grains—wheat, corn, oats, barley, soya beans, flax, cotton seeds, peanuts, rice, coffee beans, etc. Hundreds are now in use by all kinds of feed processors.

BECAUSE none have ever worn out—not one has been demolished by tornado or cyclone.

EASY WAYS TO ERECT—Detailed easy-to-understand blue prints for erection are furnished so that tanks may be put up with any kind of labor—or we will provide supervisor for your own men—or a complete Columbian crew. Foundation specifications and blue prints are furnished to enable your local concrete contractor to build foundation.

COLUMBIAN
BOLTED STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS



FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE is provided for all preliminary designing of tanks to meet your particular need and arrangement. Write now for free literature that pictures many Columbian installations and gives complete facts.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., P. O. Box 4048-U, Kansas City, Mo.
Associate Member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

WASHINGTON DIGEST

By WAYNE DARROW
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

CEILING ORDER. Here is the gist of the Office of Price Stabilization order on ceilings for soybean oil meal and mixes:

A ceiling of $87 a ton applies on straight soybean oil meal, bulk Decatur, and mixes of 80 percent or more meal. Mixes that contain less *than* 80 percent meal must take the ceiling on the added ingredient into account in figuring their ceiling, with $1 a ton mixing charge added; or the $87-a-ton ceiling, *whichever is lower.*

But OPS has inserted a gadget in the order to avoid outlawing established brand mixes. Manufacturers of such "name brand" mixes are allowed during the October-December quarter to use the old ceiling on up to 110 percent of their sales of the same quarter of the 1950-51 crop year. Any excess above that must be sold at the $87 ceiling.

The same provision will apply in the first quarter of 1953.

OPS' purpose is to eliminate mineralized and similar mixes.

Officials have long said, however, that in regard to bean meal ceilings, changes would be made in mid-season if the price situation "warrants." They've promised not to hang on to unrealistic ceilings as they did last year.

OPS has tried hard to come up with realistic bean meal ceilings this time, but it is under-staffed, and lacks experienced soybean meal personnel. Consequently its officials find it difficult to evaluate changed feed price relationships, and the conflicting advice and pleas thrust upon them.

Two points are fixed in OPS thinking: (1) Price ceilings on meal must be continued, and the level must be under the estimated supply and demand level.

As the law is written, as prices stand, and as the top chief has ordered, OPS must keep meal ceilings.

On the second point, OPS figures that if ceilings are set as high as the market will go, anyway, why have ceilings?, And if meal ceilings are removed, then all feedstuff ceilings would have to go.

Note that in the new soybean meal ceilings, mixes containing 80 percent or more meal will be subject to the regular bean meal ceiling. If a processor or mixer can prove higher costs, he may have an exception made in his case.

More cottonseed is being tendered CCC in the package price support program than at this time a year ago. Total tenders to CCC by mid-September were about 37 million pounds of oil. Comparable figures for 1951 are not available, but total tenders for the 1951 crop to last Dec. 31 were about 34 million pounds out of a season's total of about 136 million pounds of oil.

The feeling persists in Washington farm circles that the cotton crop is going to turn out higher than the September estimate—certainly as much as 14 million bales, probably 14¼ million bales, and possibly as high as 14½ million bales.

The effect on soybeans of a larger-than-expected cotton crop won't be much as to total oil meal supplies—one acre of beans yields about as much meal as two and one-half of cotton. The chief effect would be in adding to an already large edible oil supply.

OIL CROPS. USDA's preliminary estimate of the European olive crop is about 900,000 short tons compared to the all-time high record of 1,600,000 tons in 1951. The fair-sized crop of this year is supplemented by a record carryover of old stocks of about 450,000 tons.

This means that the Mediterranean Basin has liberal supplies of olive oil for domestic consumption and export. This is expected to limit Europeon imports of U. S. beans and oil the coming year, though not eliminate them.

World flaxseed production is up an estimated 9 percent this year, with most of the increase coming from Argentina. Instead of looking to the U. S. for linseed oil and seed as in recent years, Europe probably will

CONVEYING-
ELEVATING
AND
TRANSMISSION
MACHINERY

Large stocks carried in our warehouse for prompt shipment.
Our Engineering Department at your service at no extra cost.
Phone — Write or Wire Us

RIECHMAN-CROSBY CO.
Front at Beale, Memphis, Tenn.
DEALERS IN MILL-MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
"Serving Industry since 1895"

coast a few months on its stocks, then buy from Argentina if the crop there materializes. This is the expectation because of lower price, payable in soft currencies or in barter.

Only certain kinds of cheese had import quotas raised 15 percent Oct. 1 in line with Section 104 of the 1952 Defense Production Act. Quotas were entirely removed from three minor types of cheese. Import controls were left unchanged from last July's order on butter, butter oil, flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts, peanut oil, rice, malted milk and compounds, and mixtures or substitutes for milk and cream.

CCC REPORT. The Senate agriculture committee report on CCC's grain storage investigation completed last May makes 16 recommendations to CCC, including a suggestion that CCC report back to the committee by next April 1.

Some highlights from the 43-page Senate Report No. 2048: Embezzlement or criminal conversion of CCC-owned grain by 131 warehousemen (out of more than 13,000) was found, amounting to about 10 million dollars, but no CCC officials were found profiting or criminally involved.

Heavy losses from grain deterioration were found. The committee couldn't determine the amount but thinks losses may exceed conversion losses.

The Committee said it expected some losses in view of the large-scale operations (10 billion dollars inventories since 1947), but thought losses from both conversion and deterioration were materially increased by CCC administrative deficiencies and lack of appropriate enforcement policy.

POLITICS. Eisenhower has succeeded in pushing the farm issue out of the campaign, as of now. It worries the Democrats. Since he outdid the GOP platform and outbid Democrats on price supports, he forces Stevenson to attack the GOP voting record in an effort to prove price programs would be unsafe in GOP hands.

Ike's objective of full parity in the market place is wishful thinking unless he has in mind more drastic production controls than any yet tried, or declaring food a public utility and regulating prices, or buying market surpluses to jack up prices, or production payments.

Both candidates have promised to do something about perishables—Ike without party sanction, Stevenson backed by his party. But neither man has a plan. Ike attacks the Brannan Plan, but Stevenson doesn't defend it.

Election outcome sentiment in Washington is the reverse of a month ago. The predominant opinion is that Eisenhower would win, as of now, but that there is an unusually large undecided vote that might swing the election to Stevenson. Most staunch Democrats around here are blue.

Contrary to many statements, federal job holders can't be rated as anywhere nearly unanimous for the Democratic Party, judging by the voting records in several nearby suburbs the last three national elections. Some precincts that are predominantly composed of federal workers have gone Republican, and others have shown a high percentage of GOP votes. This is in line with a Cleveland newspaper poll of some 16,000 federal workers in that area in August—a majority favored Ike.

—sbd—

TO PROCESS COTTONSEED

A range of "package plants" for direct extraction of oil from cottonseed and other seeds of high oil content by the filtration-extraction process is being made available to mills of 75 tons and up by the Lukenweld division of Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa., according to William C. Simpson, manager of Lukenweld sales.

Designed to permit the smaller cottonseed crusher to economically convert to solvent extraction without prepressing, the Lukenweld process was developed after 18 months of research, and is based on the successful experiments of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Standard plant capacities of 75, 100, 125 and 150 tons will be offered, with special systems available to meet individual requirements.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion $2.00.

FOR SALE: TWO EXPELLER SOYbean Processing Plant in the Middle West. Storage capacity 100,000 bushels. Terms if desired. Reply to Soybean Digest, Box 319P, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—ALL MODELS ANDERSON expellers, French screw presses, flaking and cracking rolls, stack cookers, desolventizers, filter presses, Anderson rotary tube dryers, meal coolers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Completely Modern

ANDERSON Twin Motor Super Duo Expellers,

36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners

Used only thirty-six months

Immediate Shipment

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle,

Pennsylvania

JONES-HETTELSATER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

31 YEARS as
Designers and Builders

*

FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS

*

FEED & SOYBEAN PLANTS

1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

Mente's Own
TV Program
Top
Value
in Bags of All Kinds

BURLAP or COTTON
PRINTED or PLAIN
NEW or USED
SATISFACTION PLENTY when you BUY MENTE
Write, wire or phone for latest quotations

MENTE & CO., INC.
ISAAC T. MENTE, Pres. DEPT. T
Box 1005 SAVANNAH
Box 600 NEW ORLEANS
Box 304 HOUSTON

IN THE MARKETS

New Crop Priced Lower

The impact of the 1952 crop that began moving to market earlier than usual in Illinois was reflected in September markets. Both new crop beans and meal mixes took a tumble the first week in September.

Crop prospects generally had improved during August. With exceptionally favorable harvest weather the crop began moving to market in volume from Illinois by Sept. 15. In fact, considerable quantities of soybeans reached Chicago in time for delivery on September contracts and all but 138,000 bushels were delivered by the final day of trading on the Chicago exchange.

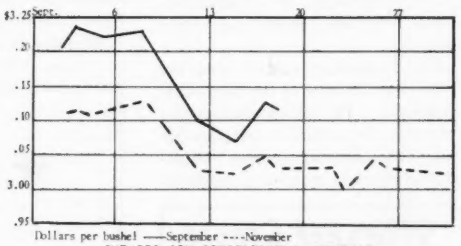
The soybean market started out very firm with limited spot offerings selling at ceiling. But prices declined sharply as the new crop movement got under way.

The same was true of soybean oil meal mixes. Price was firm and a good tonnage traded following the Office of Price Stabilization announcement on mixes early in September. But under the impact of the new crop the price cascaded as much as $30 in two weeks.

Other weakening factors in the market were the fact that processors and others were marking time waiting for the OPS announcement on new crop meal ceilings, and farmer resistance to high priced formula feeds which brought a slackening of demand.

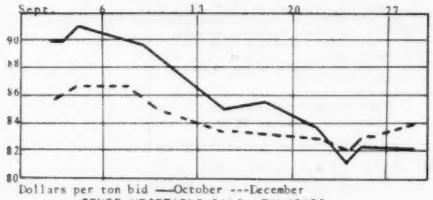
The government's lower-than-expected cotton estimate

FUTURES, CHICAGO NO. 2 SOYBEANS



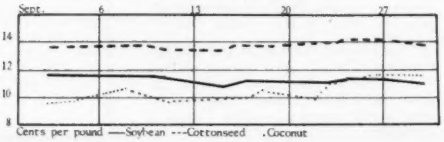
Dollars per bushel —September ---November

FUTURES SOY CONCENTRATES, MEMPHIS



Dollars per ton bid —October ---December

CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS, TANKCARS



Cents per pound —Soybean ---Cottonseed .Coconut

and some export demand gave the soybean market an assist.

Processors were reluctant to sell soybean oil pending the OPS announcement of the meal ceiling. It was reported that large refiners bought considerable crude oil at 11 cents.

Unwillingness of producers to sell at current bids following OPS announcement of the soybean oil meal ceiling at $87 Sept. 26 temporarily strengthened the soybean futures market. But the weakness of cottonseed oil and lard, good harvest weather, large receipts of soybeans at Chicago and Decatur, and hedged selling caused the market to sag somewhat at month's end.

The effect of large receipts of soybeans was offset by the sale of 660,000 bushels of soybeans by Commodity Credit Corp. to Formosa, to be shipped via Gulf ports. Germany also bought 5,500 tons of crude soybean oil for October and November shipment.

Soybean oil meal for immediate shipment, bulk Decatur, was quoted at $84 to $85 a ton Sept. 30 on the Memphis exchange.

Reaction of soybean processors to the $87 ceiling was unfavorable. R. G. Houghtlin, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, said processors might be able to operate profitably during the peak harvest season, but questioned if this might be possible next spring or summer.

Average price paid to farmers for new crop No. 2 soybeans at 19 points in soybean growing areas Sept. 24 was $2.778.

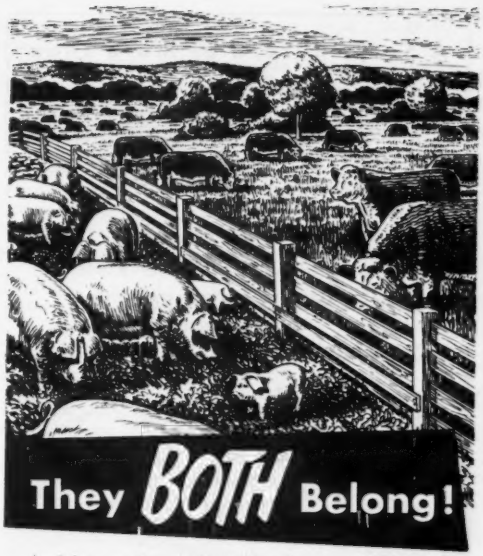
Crushings of soybeans in August totaled 17.5 million bushels, the same as July and compared with 18.8 million bushels in August 1951, Production and Marketing Administration reports. This brought the total since October 1951 to 229.3 million as against 236.9 million for the same months of 1950-51.

FUTURES TRADING AND OPEN CONTRACTS IN SOYBEAN OIL MEAL AND SOY CONCENTRATE ON MEMPHIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE CLEARING ASSOCIATION (in tons)

	Soybean Oil Meal		Soy Concentrate	
	Volume of Trading	Open Contracts	Volume of Trading	Open Contracts
Aug. 27	.....	45,700	3,700	6,800
Aug. 28	.....	45,700	2,100	7,800
Aug. 29	.....	45,700	1,000	8,100
Sept. 2	.....	45,700	700	8,800
Sept. 3	.....	45,700	1,000	9,800
Sept. 4	.....	45,700	1,600	11,300
Sept. 5	.....	45,700	.....	11,300
Sept. 8	.....	45,700	200	11,300
Sept. 9	.....	45,700	300	11,500
Sept. 10	.....	45,700	300	11,500
Sept. 11	.....	45,700	200	11,700
Sept. 12	.....	45,700	400	12,000
Sept. 15	100	45,800	3,000	14,200
Sept. 16	.....	45,800	500	14,500
Sept. 17	200	45,600	200	14,500
Sept. 18	.....	45,600	300	14,500
Sept. 19	.....	45,600	.....	14,500
Sept. 22	.....	45,600	900	15,100
Sept. 23	.....	45,600	200	15,000
Sept. 24	600	45,000	100	15,100
Sept. 25	.....	45,000	200	15,300
Sept. 26	100	45,000	100	15,300
Total for 22 days reported	1,000		17,000	

● **SOYBEAN GLUE.** Consumption of soybean glue by the softwood plywood industry in April totaled 5,041,000 lbs. compared with 4,756,000 lbs. in March, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Consumption of phenolic resin glue was 2,259,000 lbs.; and of all glues 8,299,000 lbs. in April.



And just as they both belong in a well balanced farm program, so do minerals and fertilizers belong in your soil if optimum crop production is to be achieved. Soil poor in minerals cannot produce crops rich in vitamins. ES-MIN-EL contains these mineral elements—Zinc, Manganese, Boron, Copper, Iron and Magnesium, all essential to healthy plant growth and increased crop yield . . . Your crops are as good as your soil . . . good soil must have the proper mineral balance. ES-MIN-EL contains the essential mineral elements . . . For increased yield of vitamin-rich crops, mineralize your soil with ES-MIN-EL.

ES-MIN-EL
ESsential MINeral ELements

SOIL APPLICATION

ES-MIN-EL is now available in spray or dust form. If you haven't mineralized your soil, you can now feed these essential minerals to your plants through the leaves and stems ES-MIN-EL spray or dust is a neutral form of Copper, Manganese and Zinc.

ES-MIN-EL Essential Mineral Elements TC SPRAY or DUST

REQUEST
that your local fertilizer dealer furnish you a completely mineralized fertilizer containing the essential mineral elements!

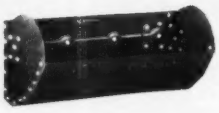
Free Booklet

Send card or letter to Tennessee Corp., Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia or Lockland, Ohio.

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION
Atlanta, Georgia — Lockland, Ohio

A Sales Record of More Than

12 MILLION
SUPERIOR
ELEVATOR CUPS
DP-OK-CC-V



For Better Results—Longer Life—More Capacity
"Elevator Cups Is Our Business, Not a Sideline"

K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Better by far!
KALO INOCULATION

Get Greater Yields in Soybeans by using superior, time-proven Kalo Inoculation . . . . more beans, more hay, and more "free" nitrogen from the air for your soil. It's wise to insist on KALO INOCULATION

KALO INOCULANT CO.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

MARIANNA
SALES COMPANY
MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

Dealers in
Soybean and Cottonseed Products

Brokers in
Soybean and Cottonseed Meal Futures

Members
Memphis Merchants Exchange
American Feed Manufacturers Association
Tel. 37-8585 L. D. 364

Apr. 30 stocks of soybean glue were 3,894,000 lbs. compared with 3,670,000 lbs. Mar. 31.

Consumption of soybean glue in May totaled 4,329,000 lbs: of all glues 6,906,000 lbs.

May 31 stocks of soybean glue were 4,329,000 lbs.

Total consumption of soybean glue in 1951 was 58,748,000 lbs. compared with 53,155,000 lbs. in 1950, and an average of 28,330,000 lbs. for the four years 1946-1949.

Consumption of soybean glue in June totaled 4,853,000 lbs.: and of all glues 8,287,000 lbs. Stocks of soybean glue June 30 totaled 3,190,000 lbs.

● **PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** Reported by Bureau of Census for July, August.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, AUGUST 1952-JULY 1952

Products	Production		Shipment and transfers		End of Month stocks	
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 31, 1952	July 31, 1952
Soybean:						
Cake and meal‡	418,562	*410,779	426,140	*397,248	63,737	71,315
Lecithin¶	1,574	1,649	2,133	2,112	1,590	2,149
Edible soy flour, full fat‡	(1)	616	(1)	519	318	420
Edible soy flour, other‡	5,443	4,361	6,113	4,212	889	1,559
Industrial soy flour‡	(1)	2,458	(1)	1,909	1,025	1,456

* Revised.
‡ Unit of measure in tons.
¶ Unit of measure in 1000 pounds.
(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, AUGUST 1952-JULY 1952
(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 31, 1952	July 31, 1952
U. S.	128,438	*271,187	526,483	*526,162	272,120	*670,165
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,865	1,605	5,001
Illinois	70,799	128,657	188,573	202,575	92,762	210,536
Indiana	13,022	22,816	59,115	55,513	32,951	79,044
Iowa	22,543	* 41,027	95,544	* 93,181	43,705	*116,706
Kansas	(1)	2,181	(1)	7,062	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	13,962	10,183	(1)	21,075
Minnesota	(1)	18,858	19,632	20,342	(1)	19,886
Mississippi	941	2,148	3,443	(1)	1,334	3,836
Missouri	(1)	(1)	19,396	18,470	(1)	34,469
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	4,406	4,493	(1)	7,906
N. Carolina	(1)	337	1,692	5,596	(1)	3,049
Ohio	8,766	* 37,510	79,976	70,908	40,912	*112,122
Oklahoma	(1)				(1)	
Texas						
All other	12,367	17,653	40,744	28,974	58,851	56,535

* Revised.
(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, AUGUST 1952-JULY 1952

State	Crude oil (thousand pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 31, 1952	July 31, 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Aug. 31, 1952	July 31, 1952
U. S.	178,795	*179,498	53,585	81,159	418,562	*410,779	63,737	71,315
Arkansas	(1)	2,766	312	981	(1)	7,048	142	869
Illinois	65,752	71,950	14,476	34,714	143,050	151,874	23,653	27,397
Indiana	21,188	19,411	11,666	8,378	49,438	43,887	(1)	(1)
Iowa	30,711	* 30,887	8,798	15,354	77,837	* 74,502	6,197	5,331
Kansas	(1)	2,367	315	899	(1)	5,771	74	319
Kentucky	5,248	3,761	(1)	(1)	10,824	7,810	871	594
Minnesota	5,503	6,247	2,719	2,521	15,781	16,179	2,745	(1)
Mississippi	1,090	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,752	(1)	422	(1)
Missouri	6,182	5,907	1,241	1,662	15,323	15,131	1,073	1,192
Nebraska	1,227	1,223	411	543	3,749	3,768	(1)	(1)
N. C.	526	1,544	(1)	2,564	1,368	4,279	1,243	(1)
Ohio	28,313	23,903	8,287	8,370	66,058	57,317	4,269	4,130
Oklahoma							(1)	(1)
Texas								
All other	13,055	9,532	5,360	5,173	32,382	23,213	23,048	31,483

* Revised.
(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

• FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL. Factory production of crude soybean oil in June totaled 189,977,000 lbs. compared with 199,002,000 lbs. in May, reports Bureau of the Census. Factory production of refined oil was 177,198,000 lbs. in June; 181,249,000 lbs. in May.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in June totaled 190,947,000 lbs.; in May 195,894,000 lbs. Factory consumption of refined soybean oil in June totaled 188,112,000 lbs.; in May 171,244,000 lbs.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil totaled 185,122,000 lbs. June 30; 197,473,000 lbs. May 31. Stocks of refined soybean oil totaled 111,280,000 lbs. June 30; 126,720,000 lbs. May 31.

Usage of crude soybean oil in June: soap 105,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 544,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 42,000 lbs.; other inedible products 1,597,000 lbs.

Usage of refined soybean oil in June: shortening 55,297,000 lbs.; margarine 7,239,000 lbs.; other edible uses 8,747,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 5,604,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 13,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 1,758,000 lbs.; other inedible products 6,476,000 lbs.

Usage of hydrogenated edible soybean oil in June: shortening 20,699,000 lbs.; margarine 44,162,000 lbs.; other edible products 954,000 lbs.

Factory production of crude soybean oil in May totaled 199,002,000 lbs.; of refined soybean oil 180,165,000 lbs. Consumption of crude soybean oil in May was 195,894,000 lbs.; of refined soybean oil 171,244,000 lbs.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil May 31 were 197,473,000 lbs.; of refined soybean oil 126,720,000 lbs.

Usage of crude soybean oil in May: soap 103,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 533,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 30,000 lbs.; other inedible products 2,286,000 lbs.

Usage of refined soybean oil in May: shortening 53,631,000 lbs.; margarine 7,050,000 lbs.; other edible products 9,654,000 lbs.; soap 36,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 5,541,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 13,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 2,110,000 lbs.; other inedible products 6,619,000 lbs.

Usage of hydrogenated edible soybean oil in May: shortening 19,588,000 lbs.; margarine 42,603,000 lbs.; other edible products 753,000 lbs.

Factory production of crude soybean oil in July totaled 178,701,000 lbs.; production of refined soybean oil in July totaled 162,158,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in July was 176,657,000 lbs.; of refined soybean oil 142,825,000 lbs. Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil July 31 totaled 180,130,000 lbs. Stocks of the refined oil were 116,618,000 lbs.

• EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for July, as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Soybeans	892,671 bu.
Soybean oil, crude	11,776,069 lbs.
Soybean oil, refined but not further processed	2,055,480 lbs.
Soybean oil, refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	468,482 lbs.

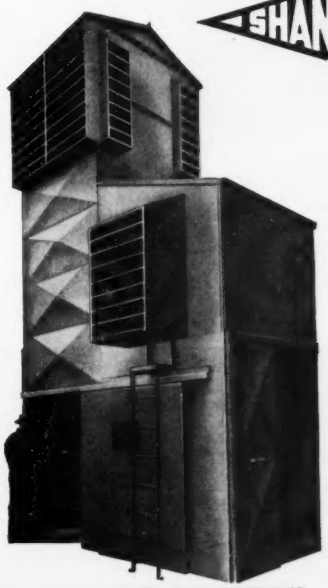
Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for July amounted to 2,370,324 bushels.

Exports of soybeans the first nine months of the season amounted to 13.8 million bushels—only a little over half as much as the same months last season, according to Production and Marketing Administration. Of the exports this season, 3.5 million bushels were shipped to Canada, 1.5 million each to the Netherlands and Belgium, 1.3 million to France, 2 million to Formosa, 3 million to Japan, and smaller amounts to other countries.

Exports of soybean oil, October-May this season, totaled 201.8 million pounds as against 280.2 million the same months of 1950-51.

• SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds:

Aug. 2	4,126,115
Aug. 9	3,854,840
Aug. 16	4,988,128
Aug. 23	5,309,529
Aug. 30	4,948,142
Sept. 6	4,545,367
Sept. 13	5,880,896
Sept. 20	6,486,430



SHANZER ECONOMY

"10" HITS THE SPOT!

GRAIN DRIER AND COOLER

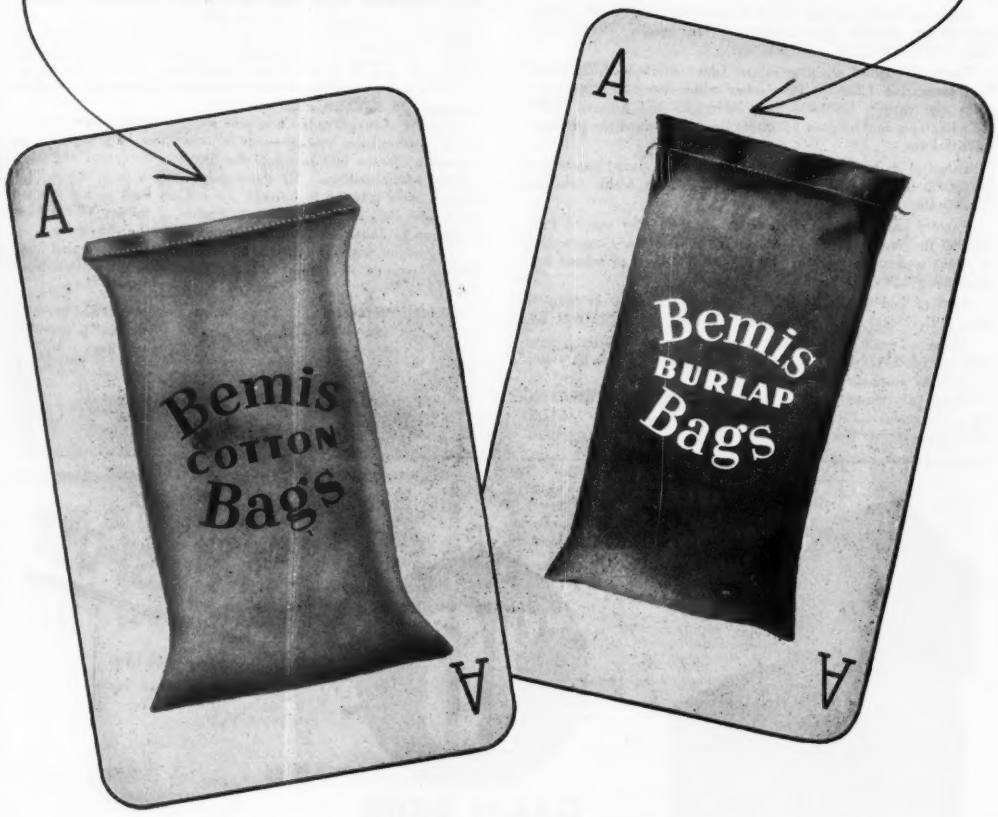
More Oil per Bushel . . . Better Flaking. You are assured of these with a SHANZER ECONOMY "10", since by regulating the flow of soybeans down the **free-flowing, non-clogging** columns . . . and altering the temperature of the **tremendous quantities** of warm air that are forced through the soybeans themselves, you achieve **accurate moisture-control. Drying and Cooling** are accomplished in **one** operation, with no loss of nutritional or physical characteristics of the soybeans.

YOUR ALL-WEATHER CROP INSURANCE

Sales and Service Representatives in all leading grain areas . . . air mail or telegraph today for full details.

SHANZER MANUFACTURING CO.
85 BLUXOME ST. • SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

A Pair of Aces for Packing Your Soybean Meal and Cake



Get the benefit of Bemis' fine printing . . . quality materials . . . careful workmanship . . . large facilities that permit top service, wherever you are. You'll find these add up to a winning combination.

BEMIS BRO BAG COMPANY

Bemis

Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte
Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Indianapolis
Houston • Jacksonville, Fla. • Kansas City • Los Angeles
Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Norfolk
New York City • Oklahoma City • Omaha • Phoenix
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City
San Francisco • Seattle • Vancouver, Wash. • Wichita

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST -- INDEX TO VOLUME XII

(Subject Matter)

A

Agronomic research goals in soybeans .....No. 11, p. 56
American Soybean Association, Livestock Feeding Booklet 1952, No. 1, p. 6; Paul C. Hughes to Blytheville, Ark., No. 1, p. 26; ASA men honored, No. 5, p. 32; ASA's new circulation head, No. 6, p. 10; ASA's 32nd convention, No. 8, p. 10; No. 9, p. 10; No. 10, p. 8; No. 10, p. 9; No. 11, p. 14; oppose removal of processing tax, No. 9, p. 18; annual report of president, No. 11, p. 16; report of secretary-treasurer, No. 11, p. 17; honorary life member, No. 11, p. 18; resolutions, 32nd annual convention .....No. 11, p. 86
Antibiotics, for calves, No. 2, p. 8; and B-12, No. 2, p. 9; new product equals .....No. 6, p. 8
Arkansas land and soys .....No. 9, p. 6

B

Beef feeding, supplement for low-grade roughages, No. 2, p. 8; outlook for increased use of meal and oil, No. 7, p. 12
Bening visits U. S. .....No. 10, p. 32
Brazil production up, No. 1, p. 24; Brazil's crop larger .....No. 6, p. 26
Bread standards allow 3% soy flour .....No. 8, p. 17
Britain, soya in .....No. 11, p. 30
B-vitamins, less protein with B-12, No. 7, p. 8; value of, No. 7, p. 32; B-12 and soy oil meal .....No. 8, p. 24

C

Carrick pioneered with meal for poultry .....No. 10, p. 12
Castor bean crop down .....No. 3, p. 26
Central Soya offers new soybean oil meal, No. 12, p. 14; open house .....No. 12, p. 17
Crop report, No. 1, p. 30; No. 2, p. 24; No. 3, p. 35, p. 49; No. 6, p. 28; No. 7, p. 26; No. 8, p. 18; No. 9, p. 26; No. 10, p. 21; No. 11, p. 72; .....No. 12, p. 18
Cutler, Garnet H., honorary life member .....No. 11, p. 18

D

Dairy rations, fat content, No. 1, p. 18; antibiotics for calves .....No. 2, p. 8
Diet, vegetable, can be adequate .....No. 6, p. 13
Dimond, Albert, ASA's newest director .....No. 4, p. 20
Diseases in Minn.-Iowa-Mo. area, No. 9, p. 15; stem canker .....No. 9, p. 12
Dorman new soybean for Midsouth .....No. 9, p. 17

E

Edible soy flours and their uses, No. 3, p. 21; edible products, how much soybean oil can we use .....No. 11, p. 53
European markets, are they lost, No. 6, p. 5; European imports, No. 9, p. 24; Europeans look at American soybeans, No. 11, p. 24; Hieronymus says U. S. markets endangered .....No. 12, p. 17
Exports set new record in 1951, No. 2, p. 25; ..No. 6, p. 29

F

Farm research expansion suggested .....No. 6, p. 19
Farm storage benefits soybean marketing, No. 1, p. 12; more storage in South .....No. 9, p. 7
Fats production, new world record, No. 5, p. 23; in 1951 .....No. 7, p. 20
Feeding, fat content of dairy rations, No. 1, p. 18; seek cause of disease outbreak, No. 1, p. 33; antibiotics for calves, No. 2, p. 8; supplement for low-grade roughages, No. 2, p. 8; B-12 and antibiotics, No. 2, p. 9; feeding value of soy proteins, No. 2, p. 14; soy meal as pig feed, No. 3, p. 10; record protein supply, No. 3, p. 34; pioneered tests with meal, No. 5, p. 24; new product equals antibiotics, No. 6, p. 8; less protein with B-12, No. 7, p. 8; outlook for increased use of meal and oil, No. 7, p. 12; value of B-vitamins, No. 7, p. 32; B-12 and soy oil meal, No. 8, p. 24; Carrick pioneered with meal for poultry, No. 10, p. 12; protein deficit in U. S., No. 11, p. 66; soybean oil meal in the nutrition of swine, No. 12, p. 12; Central Soya offers new meal .....No. 12, p. 14
Fertilizers and fertility for high yields, No. 4, p. 12; compare soil needs of corn, beans, No. 3, p. 40; soybeans flourish on poor and fertile land, No. 5, p. 18; ups yield ..No. 6 p. 7
Futures trading, soybeans third .....No. 4, p. 16

G

Grading standards, factors that affect value of soybean products, No. 11, p. 58; processor looks at, No. 11, p. 60; why we need changes, No. 11, p. 62; why we oppose changes .....No. 11, p. 64

H

Heat-treatment necessary in soybean processing .....No. 5, p. 20
Himalayan hills, soys important .....No. 7, p. 32
Honey from soybeans .....No. 6, p. 30

I

Industrial products, how much oil can we use ..No. 11, p. 41
Industrial protein, soy leading .....No. 2, p. 26
Inoculation and seed treatments for soybeans .No. 5, p. 14

J

Japanese economy, using American soybeans ..No. 11, p. 28

L

Latex paints, do they threaten market for soybean oil .....No. 6, p. 17
Lecithin aids the baker, No. 7, p. 18; in the diet No. 8, p. 24
Lincoln variety leads in Nebraska .....No. 4, p. 6

M

Manchurian shipments .....No. 1, p. 32
Margarine, changes in standards, No. 1, p. 6; sales billion pounds in 1951, No. 3, p. 30; Navy bill reported, No. 4, p. 18; soy features new margarine, No. 6, p. 26; repeal in New York .....No. 6, p. 28
Mississippi Delta, more beans .....No. 4, p. 6
Moist beans, lots of trouble No. 1, p. 24; cause most storage trouble .....No. 12, p. 24

N

Neutron irradiation, effects on soybeans .....No. 2, p. 11
New York repeals margarine law .....No. 6, p. 28
Northern Regional Research Laboratory, 1952 studies .....No. 11, p. 54

O

Oil test for soybeans .....No. 8, p. 12
Ontario soybean convention, No. 4, p. 33; second convention, No. 5, p. 28; soybean improvement at Ottawa No. 6, p. 14
OPS turns down $79 price on meal, No. 3, p. 28; continues meal ceiling study .....No. 10, p. 14
Outlook for increased use of meal and oil ....No. 7, p. 12

P

Paints, latex, and soybean oil .....No. 6, p. 17
Paper from soy straw .....No. 2, p. 23
Pelican bean development by LSU .....No. 10, p. 20
Perry soybean .....No. 5, p. 12
Pests, beans have like other crops, No. 10, p. 26; clover worms in South .....No. 12, p. 6
Poultry, Carrick pioneered with meal for .....No. 10, p. 12
Pre-emergence sprays, No. 1, p. 23; Ohio experiments on chemical control of weeds, No. 6, p. 12; sprays for weed control .....No. 9, p. 6
Processing capacity, have we overexpanded ..No. 12, p. 10
Processing, controlled heat-treatment necessary, No. 5, p. 20; solvent process developed .....No. 6, p. 30
Processing plant, Alhambra, Ill., No. 1, p. 16; Esolex plant at Dothan, Ala., No. 2, p. 25; new solvent plant at Dawson, Minn., No. 3, p. 11; General Mills, Rossford, Ohio, plant, No. 8, p. 6; Central Soya open house .....No. 12, p. 17

Processors' conference Purdue, No. 5, p. 30; Ames .....No. 6, p. 20
Processor's interest in soybean production, No. 2, p. 16; most processors locate near crop, No. 5, p. 34; looks at today's soybean grading standards .....No. 11, p. 60
Protein, feeding value of soy, No. 2, p. 14; industry, soy leads, No. 2, p. 26; record supply, No. 3, p. 34; less with B-12, No. 7, p. 8; deficit in livestock feeding .No. 11, p. 66

R

Research, farm expansion suggested, No. 6, p. 19; 1952 studies by Northern Laboratory, No. 11, p. 54; agronomic goals in soybeans .....No. 11, p. 56

S

Solvent process developed, No. 6, p. 30; trend to solvents .....No. 11, p. 45
Soya in Britain .....No. 11, p. 30
Soybean and its uses .....No. 9, p. 30
Soybean champion, Toronto, No. 3, p. 8; Remington, Ind., No. 3, p. 24; Indiana, No. 4, p. 8; Iowa, No. 5, p. 6; Illinois, No. 5, p. 6; Missouri, No. 6, p. 7; Arkansas, ..No. 6, p. 8
Soybean improvement at Ottawa .....No. 6, p. 14
Soybean oil, do latex paints threaten market, No. 6, p. 17; how much can we use in industrial products, No. 11, p. 41; how much can we use in edible products ....No. 11, p. 53
Soybean oil meal, as pig feed, No. 3, p. 10; OPS turns down $79 price, No. 3, p. 28; pioneered tests, No. 5, p. 24; outlook for increased use of oil and, No. 7, p. 12; prices and prospects, No. 7, p. 14; charge ceilings are illegal, No. 8, p. 22; and B-12, No. 8, p. 24; Carrick pioneered for poultry, No. 10, p. 12; OPS continues ceiling study, No. 10, p. 14; how much can we use, No. 11, p. 49; in the nutrition of swine, No. 12, p. 12; Central Soya offers new meal ..No. 12, p. 14
Soybean prices, are they at peak now, No. 1, p. 16; OPS turns down $79 price on meal, No. 3, p. 28; soybean oil meal prices and prospects, No. 7, p. 14; charge meal ceilings are illegal, No. 8, p. 22; OPS continues meal ceiling study, No. 10, p. 14; over a period of years, No. 11, p. 44; what will we get for 1952 crop .....No. 11, p. 46
Soybeans, effects of neutron irradiation, No. 2, p. 11; present and future status as a crop, No. 2, p. 18; what's ahead, No. 3, p. 13; vs. malnutrition, No. 4, p. 10; third in futures trading, No. 4, p. 16; seed treatment and inoculation, No. 5, p. 14; vegetable diet can be adequate, No. 6, p. 13; honey from, No. 6, p. 30; shift to South, No. 7, p. 8; outlook for increased production on present acreage, No. 7, p. 10; quick oil test, No. 8, p. 12; in the South, No. 8, p. 14; expansion forecast, No. 10, p. 16; from Washington viewpoint, No. 11, p. 21; Europeans look at American, No. 11, p. 24; in Japanese economy, No. 11, p. 28; American in Europe, No. 11, p. 34; how many can we grow and not ruin our soil, No. 11, p. 51; agronomic research goals .....No. 11, p. 56
Soy exports, set record in 1951, No. 2, p. 25; No. 6, p. 29; how many can we export .....No. 11, p. 48
Soy flours, edible and their uses, No. 3, p. 21; bromated, used in Greece, No. 6, p. 32; bread standards allow 3% .....No. 8, p. 17
Soy straw, paper from .....No. 2, p. 23
Spray, pre-emergence, No. 1, p. 23; Ohio experiments on chemical control of weeds, No. 6, p. 12; shows promise for soybeans, No. 8, p. 7; DNOSBP most effective weed killer, No. 9, p. 6; to dry weeds .....No. 12, p. 6
Stem canker, No. 9, p. 12; diseases in Minn.-Iowa-Mo. area .....No. 9, p. 15
Storage, farm, benefits soybean marketing, No. 1, p. 12; more in South .....No. 9, p. 7
Suez Canal shipments .....No. 12, p. 16
Swine feeding, B-12 and antibiotics, No. 2, p. 9; feeding value of soy proteins, No. 2, p. 14; soy meal as pig feed, No. 3, p. 10; pioneered tests with meal, No. 5, p. 24; new product equals antibiotics, No. 6, p. 8; less protein with B-12, No. 7, p. 8; value of B-vitamins, No. 7, p. 32; soybean oil meal in the nutrition .....No. 12, p. 12
Synthetics, USDA concerned with trend .....No. 5, p. 31

T

Triangle Thins .....No. 1, p. 28
Trichloroethylene statement .....No. 9, p. 25
Turkey, soybean acreage .....No. 9, p. 41

U

USDA concerned with trend to synthetics ....No. 5, p. 31

V

Varieties, developing and using new, No. 3, p. 16; Lincoln leads in Neb., No. 4, p. 6; Perry, No. 5, p. 12; test, No. 6, p. 25; Dorman, new for Midsouth, No. 9, p. 17; LSU develops Pelican .....No. 10, p. 20
Vitamins, B-12 and antibiotics, No. 2, p. 9; less protein with B-12, No. 7, p. 8; value of B, No. 7, p. 32; soybean oil meal and B-12 .....No. 8, p. 24
Von Freyburg U. S. visitor .....No. 1, p. 24

W

Washington viewpoint on soybeans .....No. 11, p. 21

Y

Yield champion at Toronto, No. 3, p. 8; Remington, Ind., No. 3, p. 24; Indiana, No. 4, p. 8; Iowa, No. 5, p. 6; Illinois, No. 5, p. 6; Missouri, No. 6, p. 7; Arkansas .....No. 6, p. 8

Index of Contributors

A

Agnew, Donald B .....No. 1, p. 12

B

Bethke, R. M.....No. 11, p.-49
Biddle, Chester B.....No. 11, p. 16
Black, H. C. .....No. 11, p. 53

C

Calland, J. W. .No. 2, p. 18; No. 11, p. 51
Cheney, H. B. .....No. 7, p. 10
Cutler, G. H. .....No. 5, p. 12

D

Daily, Everett .....No. 11, p. 64
Dannen, Dwight L. .....No. 2, p. 16
Darrow, Wayne ....No. 1, p. 44; No. 2, p. 32; No. 3, p. 48; No. 4, p. 30; No. 5, p. 42; No. 6, p. 42; No. 7, p. 44; No. 8, p. 32; No. 9, p. 40; No. 10, p. 36; No. 11, p. 21, p. 92 .....No. 12, p. 34
Davis, J. H. .....No. 6, p. 30
Dimmock, F. .....No. 6, p. 14

E

Eichberg, Jos. .....No. 7, p. 18

F

Faure, J. C. A. .....No. 11, p. 34

G

Geddes, W. F. .....No. 3, p. 21

H

Hafner, Fred H. No. 5, p. 20; No. 7, p. 12
Hanson, L. E. .....No. 12, p. 13
Hanway, Donald G. No. 3, p. 16; .....No. 4, p. 12
Heisig, Carl P. .....No. 11, p. 66
Hildebrand, A. A. .....No. 9, p. 12
Hinkle, D. A. .....No. 8, p. 14
Hirano, M. .....No. 11, p. 28
Hogan, A. G. .....No. 2, p. 14
Houghtlin, R. G. .....No. 11, p. 60
Humphrey, L. M. No. 2, p. 11; No. 6, p. 25
Hunt, Mrs. Helen .....No. 10, p. 12

J

Jordan, G. L. .....No. 11, p. 46

K

Keirstead, Clifford H. No. 1, p. 12; .....No. 11, p. 58
Konen, J. C. .....No. 11, p. 41

L

Learmonth, E. Mitchell ...No. 11, p. 30

M

Milner, R. T. .....No. 11, p. 54
Monroe, C. F. .....No. 1, p. 18

N

Nitragin Co. Research Dept. .....No. 5, p. 14

P

Paarlberg, Don No. 7, p. 14; No. 11, p.44
Pellett, Kent .....No. 6, p. 17
Probst, A. H. .....No. 5, p. 12

Q

Quintus, Paul E. ....No. 11, p. 24, p. 48

S

Snider, H. J. .....No. 5, p. 18
Strayer, Geo. M. .....No. 3, p. 13; No. 6, p. 5; .....No. 11, p. 17

W

Walley, Ersel .....No. 11, p. 62
Walsh, Robert M. .....No. 12, p. 10
Weiss, M. G. .....No. 11, p. 56
Willard, C. J. .....No. 6, p. 12
Wills, Garry S. .....No. 4, p. 10

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) OF

The Soybean Digest, published monthly at Hudson, Iowa, for October 1, 1952.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Editor: Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

Managing editor: Kent Pellett, Hudson, Iowa.

Business manager: George McCulley, Hudson, Iowa.

2. The owner is: American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, an educational organization operating under the Iowa law as a corporation not for profit, of which no individual or member owns or holds more than 1 percent of the stock.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

KENT PELLETT,
Managing Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1952.

(Seal) GEO. McCULLEY,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 4, 1954)

AMSCO

EXTRACTION

SOLVENTS

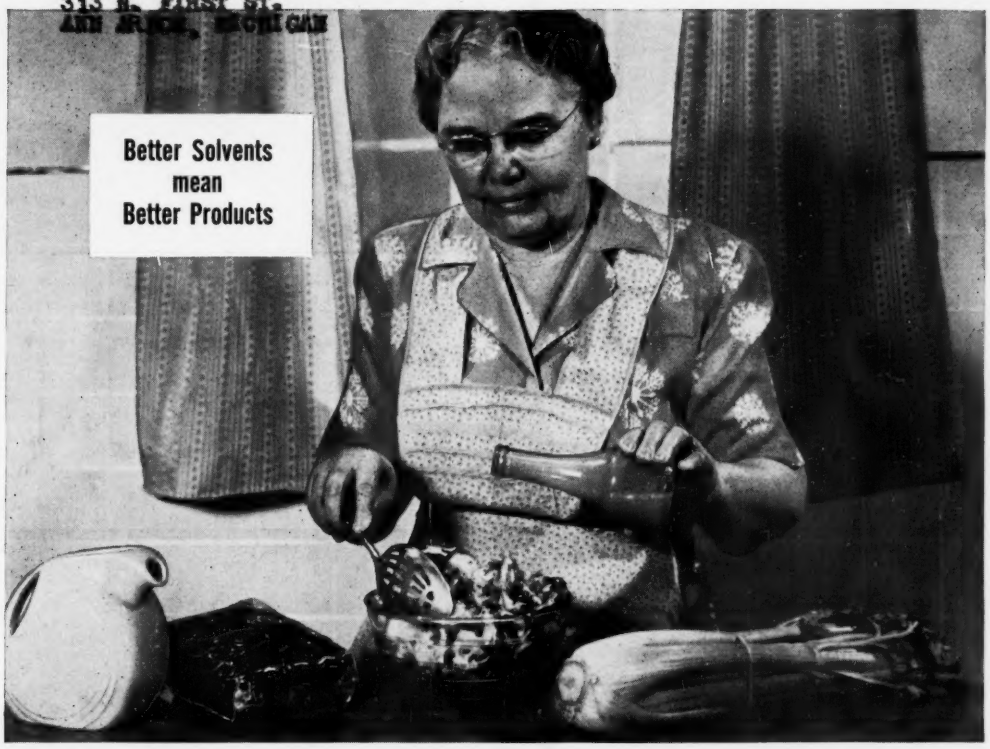
What you want
When you want it
Where you want it

AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS COMPANY

SINCE 1923 New York • CHICAGO • Los Angeles

Offices in 24 Principal Cities

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN



Experience Is a Sure Teacher!

SKELLYSOLVE FOR ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OIL EXTRACTION

Applications

SKELLYSOLVE B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, cocoanuts, peanuts, cottonseed and the like.

SKELLYSOLVE C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve B is desired because of warm condenser water.

SKELLYSOLVE D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses.

SKELLYSOLVE F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions where finest quality solvent is desired.

SKELLYSOLVE H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D.

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Some skills are hard to come by . . . can only be won by years of painstaking effort. Skellysolve has just such a background.

Years of experience in serving the solvent needs of firms making both edible and inedible oils and meals . . . and other industries processing a wide variety of oleaginous materials . . . prove the complete satisfactoriness of Skellysolve.

You can depend on Skellysolve having the quality you demand . . . batch after batch. Depend on it for close boiling ranges . . . low order of toxicity . . . low sulphur content . . . sweet odor . . . fast vaporization from oils and meals. Depend on Skellysolve, too, for low end points . . . low solvent losses . . . a minimum of excessively volatile compounds . . . and a minimum of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products.

Dependability in supply is another good reason for standardizing on Skellysolve for your solvent needs. Skelly Oil Company has what it takes in raw materials and in manufacturing facilities to keep you supplied year after year with the same high-quality solvents.

If you have a solvent problem that demands special study, you are invited to consult with our Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen. Write for more detailed information.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI